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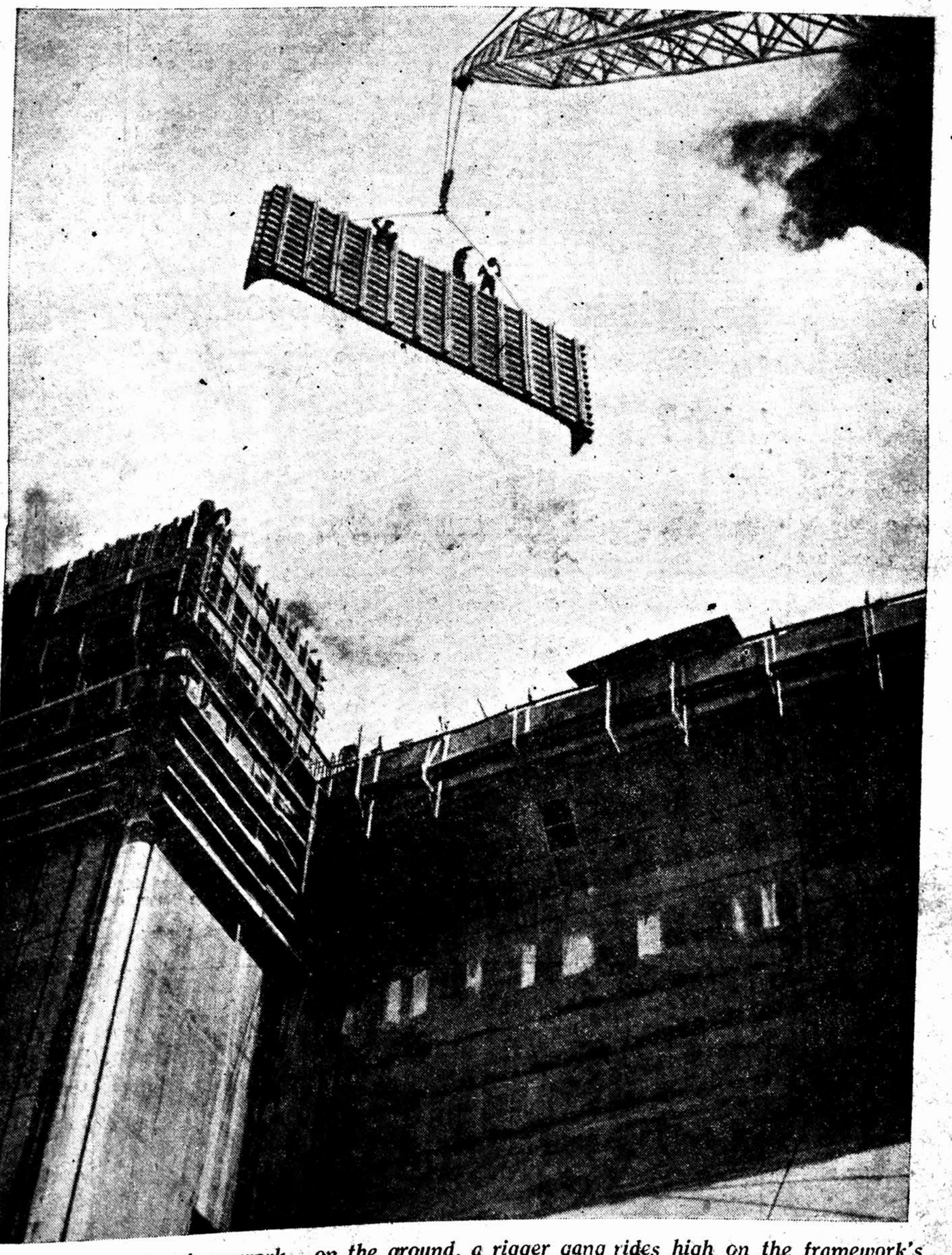
"Ten Inches From Eternity"



After rivetting steel framework on the ground, a rigger gang rides high on the framework's ten-inch edge as the crane swings it towards its destined position. *(See story on back cover)*

SCENARIO FOR STALINGRAD EPIC

"My Prisons" By Vincent Auriol

DEATH OF THE IRON VIRGIN

"VENEGEANCE ON THE FOE"

Short Story

By

Shyamlal Sadhu

But who is the Foe? Who the Friend? What value is there to life when the time is out of joint?

"Is It Really So, Mother Dear"?

"It is, child," my mother briefly made answer to my anxious inquiry. Then, after a pause, she added in a tone signifying premonitions,' She is in pain already. Would that the Goddess spared her further travail!"

My worst fears were thus confirmed. Bhabi (elder brother's wife) who had been expecting confinement one of these days was plunged into her labour pain by the shock of the turmoil outside and I was at a loss to know what to do.

"Didn't you call the neighbouring midwife?" I inquired, peering into the darkness of the night beyond the range of the electric lamp.

"We called but she shook her head. She cannot help," she replied with a shade of despair on her face. Meanwhile the muffled cry of pain came from the room where Bhabi lay helplessly," O my mother! .... Curse my stars!.... Help me, O Bhawani!"

Ordinarily Bhabi was slightly an abnormal case and today, when her labour pain had started not because of the fullness of time but because of fright, a shock, she was in greater difficulty." How is she to be removed to the hospital? How can any one at all reach there? What is to be done?" These and many other problems assailed me when I returned home. Nothing but a miracle could save me in the circumstances. All organisation for peaceful and orderly living had been beaten out of shape by the rioters; all shops were closed and all vehicles had suspended plying even boats had stopped to work.

I sat still in my room and the recollections of the day's occurrences inevitably came to my mind to relieve me, however temporarily, of the necessity of finding a way out of my grave difficulty.

An autumn Sunday, pleasant afternoon sun and a pound of curds in one's stomach inevitably lead to drowsiness and I let myself have a siesta, stretching myself on the cot in the verandah. While I was thus consciously enjoying the blessings of leisure and a well filled stomach in my siesta, all of a sudden a loud babel got me out of my somnolence. I perceived clearly that something was amiss. By the time I was out of my house to inquire into the matter, I could make out of the tumult the passionate cries of the rascals', "strike", kill the swine.' A riot had broken out and the worst of it was that it was a communal riot.

"Ah me! I am dying!'

Coming to the streets and public thoroughfares, I found that most of the shops had already been closed. People were rushing to and fro, and nobody seemed to have the time to explain to me the immediate cause of all this uproar. They only seemed to be posessed with one passion and that was to do violence, to inflict pain, to sever limb from limb and even to kill. They were mad with passion. It was not a face-to-face fight; no, scores of them fell on stray individuals and would if possible, not spare mincing them 'disjecta membra.' They unsheathed knives, brandished lathis and hurled stones at the 'enemies', shouting "We must kill them, dye this earth with heir blood, and rid ourselves of them for all times to come. Vengeance on the foe!"

In the Hindu locality where I lived, all the Muslims had rushed to the shelter of their homes where, for the time being, they were safe. Not that their dominant neighbours liked to spare them." They are an easier morsel and it is all a matter of time," said they. Sitting inside. their blood boiled at leaving their 'enemies' as masters of the scene. They fretted, they chafed for revenge, but could not help it. Lying down for the present alone would save them from arson, plunder and other things worse. Yet, whenever one caught the eye of one of them, it was the same defiant look conveying as much as," if only.....!"

"O my mother, wherefore did you bear me!"

The Hindus were incensed with the immediate success in this theatre. Even the saner elements amongst them did not dissuade the upstart leadership from striking fire and brimstone all around and I, much to my shame, almost connived at their swoops upon solitary preys. "Police!" they would shout; but where were the guardians of peace? Fortunately, however, most of them were able to get into the neighbouring Muslim houses with only a few injuries. Soon I was myself involved in the fray. Mir Haider was known to me as an apostle of peace and a staunch defender of the down-trodden. When the riot broke, he had taken his shelter in one of the neighbouring houses; but he could not stand the sight of the innocent being treated savagely by the Hindu mob. Out he came and ventured straight into the lion's den. The people had some respect for this nobleman and at first a few listened to his arguments. But some mischievous fellow came from behind, thrust a cane switch into the "kullah" under his turban, gave it a rotatory motion and up into the air did the turban fly. Some more began manhandling him. Blows and kicks followed. I could no more be passive; somehow I got into the midst of it and covered Mir Haider with my body. A temporary lull was immediately followed by hectic attempts to pull me aside. I shouted, "He is Mir Saheb, have you forgotten him? Have you lost your humanity?"

"He is an enemy and can't be spared," came the reply.

"With all your humanity you are a traitor, a Jai Chand."

"Dash the traitor." "To hell with him." "Vengeance on the foe!" Blows began to fall on both of us and we might both have succumbed but for the timely arrival of a police van.

"O Bhawani! Why was I married!"

During the long hours of the autumn afternoon Bhabi had lived through her intensely excruciating pain, and yet nobody could be of any avail to her, the local midwife having tried and failed. There she lay in her travail and here I was grouping in the gloom of indecisiveness as to what I should do. She was to be removed to the hospital and yet it was impossible to do so, for that entailed passing through Muslim localities and therefore inevitable death. Besides, no conveyance was available; nor did telephones work What should be done under the circumstances? Consulting neighbours and friends was unhelpful; who would expose himself to danger? Everybody advised me against the risk of passing through Muslim localities. and yet Bhabi was there, her life hanging by a frail little thread which might snap any moment.

"Will no one help me?"

Bhabi was the favourite daughter in-law of my mother who was wringing her hands for her sake. Yet knowing full well what happened outside, she never suggested the hospital. "Let me pray to the almighty Goddess and wait patiently," was what she said. It was clear that nobody would or could help me in arriving at a definite conclusion as regards my duty.

"Ah me!'

The whole night I spent tossing in the bed, for anxiety and the painful moaning of Bhabi scouted my sleep. What should I do? Had my brother been here, would be hesitate? He had known and been in love with Bhabi years before their wedding. He had spurned other attractive offers of marriage and even defied father. At last all opposition gave way and he married the damsel of his choice. She had proved worthy of his love and of our esteem. He was a hundred miles away just now and did she not feel his absence in this atmosphere of practical apathy towards her? She needed to be taken to the hospital for her pain and how that was to be done was for us, 'for me' to accomplish. After all, had not the expectancy of the child given us so much joy and had we not started building up so many hopes with its existence? Brother would never hesitate, never avoid risks for her sake, nor for mine, nor for that of any other one in the family. Was I worthy of his trust in thus hesitating, in thus magnifying the risks? I had really never tried to help her How would he feel if, God forbid, anything untoward happened.....

At the conclusion of these thoughts I made up my mind. It was about 4 o'clock when I got up, took a cold bath and quietly slipped out without mother's knowledge. The streets were dark and deserted but for a drowsy dog here and there. Silence reigned supreme except for the shrill note of a cock after intervals. For a mile though the Hindu locality I was safe. Then I had to cover a couple of furlongs of the Maisuma Road before I would have the safety of the civil lines. Meanwhile my only safety lay in absolute quiet and the darkness. Even if a single individual would notice me at Maisuma, my life and all my hopes would be snapped.

Bhabi's moaning was still ringing in my ears and yet the nearer I approached Maisuma the more self-conscious I grew. My heart thumped fast while I walked through the layer of brick-bats that had been showered the previous day to reflect the might of the Muslims. I came to the 'no-man's-land' between the two localities, the bridge over the stream joining the Dal lake with the Jehlum. No one was to be seen anywhere. I passed once again a layer of brick-bats, the evidence of the activity of the Hindu community across the bridge. Here I was in the heart of the Muslim locality where I might be torn to pieces if discovered. At home the very thought of this locality threw me into jitters. My heart sank into my shoes. With bated breath I crossed the two furlongs cautiously lest I disturb the snoring beast and be done with. A hundred yards more, fifty yards, only twenty yards and finally I had crossed the danger zone. All the time I was almost on tiptoe as if somebody cautioned me to absolute stillness with his finger on the lips. Heaving a sigh of relief, I lighted a cigarette to soothe my sharp nerves.

At the Mission Hospital, the English lady doctor, a middle-aged blonde with a wasted figure attended to my tale kindly and appreciating my difficulties, said, "I expect relief at eight o'clock and if by that time you fetch a conveyance, I shall accompany you directly."

It was, however, another problem, this of fetching a conveyance. The tongas plying in the city had suspended work and those in the civil lines were Muslim-driven. However, encouraged by my success so far, I decided to run this apparently last risk. The beast in man that lay benumbed in slumberland during the night was up again, gnashing its teeth and sharpening its claws. It had beside, all the ferocity that sleep and enforced restraint endowed it with.

The sun was already smiling benignantly on the conflicting passions of the Hindus and Muslims when I reached the tonga stand. What I feared most now happened. A number of sturdy, ruffianly looking tonga drivers dashed towards me even before I could open my lips in entreaty. With great glee they shouted, "Here is our 'shikar'. Vengeance on the foe!" I was manhandled, abused and cursed. More men gathered, and more abuses, curses and blows followed. In a temporary lull which I utilised in wiping my face I prayed to my hostile neighbours the purpose of my venturing into their midst. In response abuses and curses were showered on my ancestors and my relations Another exhibition of violence succeeded. I recalled having read of pig and bear-baiting and I was under no delusion as to my fate. The best I expected was to be left to my fate after being stabbed. That, however, did not appear to be the immediate object of my friends. They seemed to relish this communal sadism, playing with the body of their solitary victim, with his feelings and sentiments, jeering at him and abusing him. Frequently they would shout, "Impale the 'kafir' (infidel)", "Vengeance on the foe!" and gave me the experience of a box on the face or a kick in the pants. Was it a punishment to me for my practical apathy for the victims of the Hindu mob?

Some fifteen minutes must have passed while I was thus on exhibition The purpose of my visit dropped completely out of my mind. All that I desired was to seek my escape which was clearly impossible. Who would let me escape? While I was thinking of mother and realized how true her instint was in not allowing me to proceed to the hospital, my attention was diverted by the 'splash', splash' of a tonga pony galloping forward. A tonga was rushing full speed towards us and yet the driver was lashing the animal continually with his whip. The friends around me left me hurriedly on the approach of this tonga which I found carrying two or three policemen. A ray of hope appeared in my gloom I was all by myself by the time the tonga arrived. The police officer was known to me." I congratulate you upon your safety; you owe it to him," said he pointing to the tonga driver. I recollected to have seen the latter in the crowd—a tall, well built man with a mole on his nose and a trimmed moustache. "Subhanullah! I have done no more than was due from me," said he modestly, with a genial smile on his oval face. I felt dazed as I tried to understand all this. It certainly sounded like a 'dieu ex machina' but there it was.

"I confess that I am a beast in many respects, but even beasts are not ungrateful," said Ghaffar Malik, the tonga driver, driving me to the hospital. He reminded me of a little kindness he had received from me about a year past. We were encamp-

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"The Adventures of Inky X Trovert"

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STALIN GRAD

Scenario For An Epic

(The film, 'Battle of Stalingrad', whose scenario has been written by Nikolai Virta, is now being produced in the Soviet Union. It commemorates the great military and political events that occurred at the time of Stalingrad's defence during World War II. Below are given excerpts from Part I of the Screen Play).

By Nikolai Virta

THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW, HEADQUARTERS:

On the table lies a map showing the Don, the Don steppes, the Volga, Stalingrad and the line of the front.

Above the map, the stern face of Stalin. He is wearing his traditional greyish tunic and grey trousers tucked into soft top boots. His hair matches the shade of his clothes: you cannot simply call it grey, it is rather of the distinguished colour of steel. His thickset figure seems to radiate a remarkable power and confidence. His step too is the firm, resolute step of men of advanced years who are confident that they are treading the right path.

With Stalin in the room is Lieutenant General Vasilevsky, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, tall, erect, and with greying hair.

STALIN They are heading for Stalingrad. That is quite clear.

A long pause follows. Stalin rises and paces up and down the room puffing at his pipe.

STALIN: This is the second time we have to repulse an enemy-attack on this city.

VASILEVSKY It is a most important strategic point.

STALIN (after a brief pause): To give up Stalingrad would mean to relinquish every advantage to the enemy. To retain it would mean to bind his hands and create a threat to his communications.

VASILEVSKY (in a low voice): Very true.

STALIN The capture of Stalingrad is undoubtedly the most important part of the strategic plan of the German Command in this campaign. (A pause.) We do not know all the details of that plan yet. But it seems to me to be more of a gamble than last year's plan to seize Moscow. The old stereotyped tactics: a wedge struck by a powerful blow on the go. They cannot frighten us with that sort of thing any more. We have learnt our lesson. (Pause.) But the flanks are stretched out, Comrade Vasilevsky. That is something to be remembered

VASILEVSKY: I understand, Comrade Stalin.

STALIN It is necessary to keep the enemy flanks under constant observation and to note the appearance of every new German division or division of Hitler's allies. That is very important.

VASILEVSKY Yes, Comrade Stalin.

STALIN Stalingrad must be held at all costs.

A pause

STALIN So, Stalingrad WILL be defended. We must play for time and bleed the enemy white. What has been done in this direction?

VASILEVSKY I have ordered General Tolbukhin, commander of the Stalingrad fortified area, to commence building outer and inner lines of fortifications on the approaches to the city. One hundred and fifty thousand Stalingrad inhabitants are working on the construction of fortification lines at the present time.

STALIN Good

VASILEVSKY At your orders the 63rd army is being moved up to the Pavlovsk-Veshenskaya-Serafimovich line. (Points to the map.) The 62nd has occupied the Kletskaya-Surovikino line (running his finger over the map), the 64th army, the Surovikino-Verkhne-Kurmoyarskaya line, and the 51st army from the North Caucasian army group had been moved to the Verkhne-Kurmoyarskaya-Konstantinovskaya line.

STALIN: (after some thought): It seems to me that the Kletskaya-Serafimovich line ought to be strengthened. What have we in reserve?

VASILEVSKY The 21st army.

STALIN: Send it to that area (points to the map).

VASILEVSKY Very well.

STALIN How is the formation of the 57th army proceeding?

VASILEVSKY It has been started, Comrade Stalin.

STALIN You must speed up its formation.

VASILEVSKY Very well.

STALIN Headquarters reserves in the immediate vicinity of Stalingrad consist of two marine brigades, six battalions of infantry cadets transferred from the North Caucasian army group, and a division of troops of the People's Commissariat of Home Affairs.

VASILEVSKY Right, Comrade Stalin. Here is the order to move them to Stalingrad drawn up according to your instructions.

Stalin reads the paper and without sitting down at his desk signs it with a thick blue pencil

STALIN And another thing. Don't give our army commanders any reason to hope for reserves, however hard they may beg or them, And do not shift a single battalion from the Moscow front! Not one

VASILEVSKY Yes, Comrade Stalin, May I go?

STALIN Yes, Goodbye.

Exit Vasilevsky. Stalin paces up and down the room lost in thought. He walks over to the desk where the maps are lying. His face is grave

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON

Roosevelt is reading a paper. On the front page is a streamer headline. "Russians Stop Germans Don."

ROOSEVELT (to a newspaperman sitting opposite him). Who was it that claimed the Germans would take the Don in their stride?

NEWSPAPERMAN A miscalculation, Mr. President . . .

ROOSEVELT Hitler's miscalculation sir His gang's miscalculation

NEWSPAPERMAN But the whole Press, Mr. President . . . .

ROOSEVELT (scornfully) The Press He tosses the paper aside). The Press declared our preparations to defence a hysterical war craze. The Press tried to persuade us not to send arms to the Russians. We were told that they would be bound to fall into the hands of the Germans in any case. And here the Russians are fighting as no other army in the world ever fought.

NEWSPAPERMAN Yes. I saw it myself.

ROOSEVELT Knowing Russia, what would you consider the best way we could help her?

NEWSPAPERMAN By an invasion on the continent, Mr. President. This has become a historic necessity.

ROOSEVELT: Unfortunately, it does not depend on me What can you do against inertia? It is like hitting a punching bag of wet manure. You can only soil your hands.

NEWSPAPERMAN: The British are anxious for a cheap victory.

ROOSEVELT: Yes. They believe that that is exactly what the world wants.

NEWSPAPERMAN They talk about North Africa as if the fate of the war were being decided there. They are fighting Rommel's 12 divisions while the Russians are fighting 240 divisions. Mr. President. I believe that one squad on the coast of France would mean more than two armies in Africa.

ROOSEVELT Political pressure will finally make some operation on the continent imperative.

NEWSPAPERMAN There are rumours of some new operation in Africa. I can't understand why it should be easier to ship troops thousands of miles on the high seas to Africa than to transport them across 20 miles of channel to Calais.

ROOSEVELT: Do not anticipate events That is a secret. (He laughs.

NEWSPAPERMAN. I don't mind keeping a secret, Mr. President, but in return I would like an assurance that the Mediterranean is a British problem and that the European continent is the principal objective of the United States

ROOSEVELT Consider that we have exchanged secrets

NEWSPAPERMAN Africa, the Mediterranean and, of course, the Balkans. The Balkans. Mr. President, is the magnet to which the needle of British strategy invariably turns. Do you not think that it is directed not so much against Hitler as against the bogey of Bolshevism?

ROOSEVELT You expect too much of me. I am only the President of the United States.

NEWSPAPERMAN In the long race of history a place has been assured the British favourite in any case. Am I not right, Mr. President?

ROOSEVELT You are very insistent in your efforts to obtain definite answers.

NEWSPAPERMAN It seems to me that all our appraisals of the German coasta defences along the English Channe are a victory for German propaganda.

ROOSEVELT There is one thing for which I am too old, and that is to drag Churchill across the Channel in chains.

NEWSPAPERMAN Mr. President, the Great Opportunity is passing us by at every moment.

ROOSEVELT To that I can only say one thing: woe to mankind if anyone sows enmity between us and Russia

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY GROUP B' IN STAROBELSK

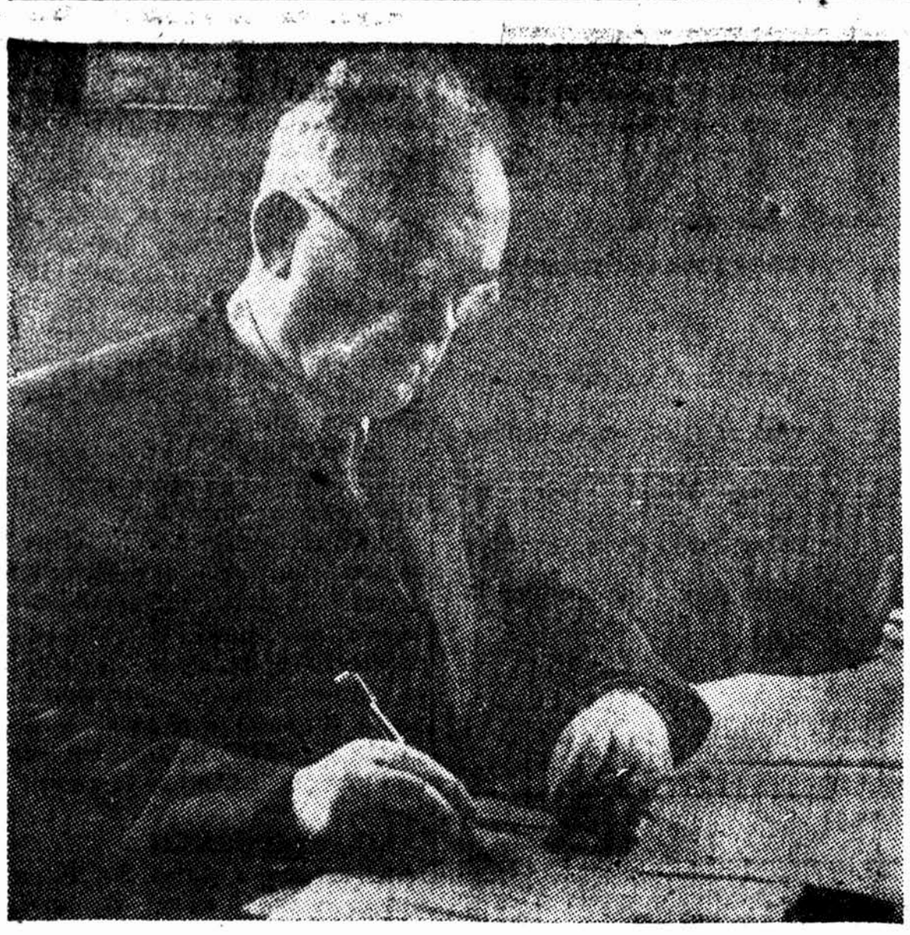
Field-Marshals Weichs. Paulus, Schmid and Gotta and seve al Generals.

WEICHS I have called you together to convey to you the Fuehrer's orders. The situation makes it imperative for us to take decisive action on the entire Stalingrad strategic sector. Intelligence informs us that Churchill intends to go from Africa, where he is now inspecting his troops, to Stalin to discuss the possibility of opening a second front. Stalingrad must be taken by the time he arrives in Moscow. This time the Fuehrer will not forgive us we miss the splendid opportunity to prove to the world that the battle in the East will decide the outcome of the war. The Fuehrer is sending us a veteran division from Rommel's army.

GOTTA. Ah, that is excellent.

WEICHS Here is the situation: General von Paulus, you will cross the Don in the area of Kalach. General Gotta, you will continue to advance south-west from Tsymlyanskaya in the direction of Stalingrad.

(Continued on Page 6)



MY PRISONS

BY VINCENT AURIOL

In the diary notes published here, President Auriol relates the story of his imprisonment during the painful convulsions of the Third Republic under the Vichy regime. These notes are part of his brilliant book 'Yesterday—Tomorrow' in which he reflects on the causes of the French defeat and the weakening of the Republic, and outlines the prerequisites for a new and strong France in a peaceful and democratic world.

The sheet of the Carbuccias, Beraud and company was asking for the arrest of a certain number of political figures. Daladier, Mandel and Paul Reynaud had just been arrested. I went to see Leon Blum on September 1, 1940, and said:

"Let us prepare our valises. It wil soon be your turn and then mine and then that of others...."

"Oh, Vincent," said he, astonished, "why?"

"Why not? Laval and his accomplices hate you. They need scapegoats....and the 'Gringoire' is demanding it. It has published the first list of suspects. Here it is."

To please me Leon Blum consented to examine with me this eventuality and to plan how and through which lawyer we could correspond freely. However, he refused to leave for London as Renee Blum and myself had been advising him to do in the interest of the country.

"No", said he. "I shall remain no matter what. I must face the accusers and, if it should become necessary, defend the Republic and socialism."

Ten days later he was interned at Bourrasol. On Sept. 25 —I was conducted under heavy guard—15 policemen!—to Pellevoisin, where I was preceded by my courageous friend Marx Dormoy, former Minister of the Interior.

Liberte! Liberte! Cherie!

Here I am in a cell seven feet by nine, poorly lighted by a window with double row of iron bars. Solitary confinement. No communication with fellow prisoners permiteed. Only one visit a week allowed, that of my wife in the presence of a police inspector. A brief 15-minute walk in the morning and another in the evening in a little courtyard surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by four gendarmes with fixed bayonets and by two policemen. No sanitary facilities Army rations. Letters accepted in open envelipes and first transmitted to the Ministry of the Interior.

Such is the "administrative regime" at Pellevoisin!

Why are we here? The internment decree bears only the following words: "Individual dangerous to public security and to National Defense."

It's a 'lettre de cachet'.....

For ten days we haven't received a single letter. Newspapers do not reach us. We are told we must prepare a list of those we want to read and obtain permission to receive them. A prolice inspector loaned me a book: 'Pamphlets' by Paul-Louis Courier. A sense of humour and good taste. I am reading the letters or the famous polemleist to the editor of the Censeur. The fifth has a captivating smell of timeliness. Here is a passage:

"Veretz, the 18 of October, 1819.

"Accidentally I have laid my hand on a letter sent by a King's attorney to a commandant of gendarmes. Here is the copy minus the names which I have deleted:

"M. le Commandant, arrest and put into prison so and so residing at such and such a place....'

"That's the whole letter. I think that if you print it in the 'Censeur' it will be appreciated. The public is interested in such correspondence but usually knows only the result. This is brief and concise. It is the imperial style, enemy of length and explanaitons....

"'Pnt into prison....'

"That says everything. One does not add: 'For such is our good pleasure,' for that would entail accounting for the reason, and explain a motive, but in the imperial style one does not have to give reasons for anything. As far as I'm concerned, I am charmed with this little piece..

"It doesn't bring to one's mind the jurist, the man of law. One cannot discern in it anything of the slow and weighty formalities of justice with which Cardinal de Retz reproached the Judiciary with so often as he himself recounted it. He wouldn't complain now. Everything has changed even beyond what he could have wished at that time...."

I, also, am charmed with "this little piece.'

An Anecdote About Petain

At last we have been permitted to receive the newspapers.

Can it be that Petain has a sense of humour?

The press relates that when, on the occasion of a holiday, children sang the 'Marseillaise' the Marshal had requested his 'favourite stanza" The newspaper has reprinted it:

That sacred love, the love of country,
Spurs on afresh our eager arms!
And for conquest and for freerdom,
We dare the vast alarms!

That evening, when the doors opened a crack to let in food. one could hear these beloved words suung in the cells. The next morning the clippings from the paper were pinned on the walls.

On December 14, the young policeman who brings in the evening meal announces to me that soon three "new inmates" will arrive...."These are very important figures", he adds. "They are from the other side of the barricade...."

Montel, whose room is located above the office of the Director and whose hearing is very good, has overheard a telephone conversation. He passes on to us through our "servant" a scrap of paper on which he wrote: "Laval, Deat, de Brinon...." On the day after, still another one arrives who was not expected. He's an ill-defined secretary of Deat, of Russian origin, toward whom Abetz didn't deign to display any interest. We learn about the incidents which brought about the arrest of Laval, his downfall as the inheritor of the throne, the intervention of Abetz in his favour, and the promotion of Admiral Darlan.

A Wire To Peyrouton

On Christmas Day, we are allowed to congregate It seems that the government is resisting Hitler's pressure. Could it be that the Marshal is go-

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Between Ourselves

What is happening in Germany at present? What is going to happen to Germany?

Appalling tales reach us from time to time regarding the terrible plight to which the once proud Herrenvolk are reduced — tales of utter destitution, of mass prostitution, of the despair and desolation which has settled down like a fog on the entire Reich. Life revolves there round a loaf of black bread and even chastity can be measured in cigarettes.

Germany is cut into four zones—which means the four victors are lording it over their common victim. The tales which reach us are therefore British tales or Russian or American or French tales. The authentic voice of the Germans is stilled. The silence of the grave has settled down on a nation, whose voice was heard in awe only a few years ago.

What is happening in Germany? What is going to happen to Germany?—Only the prostrate German people—and not their rulers—can give the answer to these questions. After all 1947 is not far removed from 1920—when the situation was very much similar. We are therefore indebted to Comrade D. G. Tendulkar—"the candid friend of all editors," as we styled him some time ago—for passing on to this Department the following letter which he received a few days ago from an old German friend of his. And we are sure our Readers too will be thankful to him for giving them a glimpse into the real Germany.

★

"Waiting For The Things To. Come"

"After nearly ten years without any news from you I yesterday got your address from our friend Heinrich Kirchenberger. I am going to see him in some weeks, because I am living on one side of the French-American border and he on the other. There are special papers necessary for this little voyage of some kilometers. Kirchenberger wrote me that you are well and writing a biography. That's a good job. During the war I always looked for you, when in Italy the Indian prisoners were brought in, for I was a soldier too, don't laugh, you can imagine what kind of soldier I was. I was in a "special unit", you know, what I was thinking of Nazism since its first days, when we laughed together at the goose-stepping animals. After your departure I went to America, to the States, but could not stay there. Then I was a soldier in Russia, learned the Russian language, then in Iraly, where I learned to speak Italian, and at the end or after the end of the war I was serving as interpreter with a French Transport Regiment. And now I am here in a little village near the Swiss border, have written a book with my own cartoons, which will appear in the next weeks, and now I begin to write a new book: My war-diary. By this I am working for the very hard and difficult task of re-education. You can't imagine in what a state of sense the German people is.

And what about you? After you have studied this funny Europe before the great disaster, are you yet mixing up with politics? Or are you helping to make the best of the newly gained Indian freedom? Here in Germany nobody bothers about politics. There is only one interest: To get something into the empty stomach. I am one of the few happy, who have something to eat and therefore I am yet able to think. My great book-collection in Berlin is yet there, the house at the lake also. But I have no possibility to go there. It is much more difficult to get into the Russian zone of occupation than to China. So I stay here, waiting for the things to come. From here I am working for the "Berliner Illustrierte" and some other newspapers and weeklies. Sometimes I go to Munich, but I can't stand that misery and go back to my peaceful little village as soon as possible. In the last six years I have seen not more the three films. Do you remember when we saw three in one day and afterwards had our discussions in the "Romanisches Cafe"? Them was the days! And when we were arreste together in the Wilhelmstrasse?

I never heard again from our good old friend Erna Schmidt-Caroll. She seems to be killed in Silesia. When I saw her in the last years of the war, she was desperate. And Hella Lowenstein? I never saw her again.

The greater part of my German people is now very busy to prove that they have never been Nazis. Everyday somebody asks me for some certification, that I know him as good anti-fascist. It is ridiculous. But there must be an end with all this, before reconstruction can start. The real danger will always be those who admire uniforms. And during the occupation they have enougnh opportunities to admire uniforms and adore them. As I see it, that is the germ of militarism surrounded by de-militarisation.

We two old pazifists are always wrong. Now, my dear Dino, please, write me as soon and as much as possible. Perhaps you can come to Germany, but not now. Germany is no more "the beautiful land of travelling." It is an awful desert of ruins and broken people. In my house you will always get a Reception as in our good old times. but not in matter of foods! "

Manfred Schmidt,
(13b) Niederstaufen iiber Lindau
(Bodensee).

We hope Herr Manfred Schmidt will not take amiss this publication of a private letter. It will evoke sympathy for the condition in which the German people find themselves at present—thanks mainly to their Fuehrer—and it has a lesson, too, for us Indians. If the Germans are cut into four in the hour of their slavery, we are divided into two in the very birth of our freedom. "Are you helping to make the best of the newly gained Indian freedom? Here in Germany nobody bothers about politics." Is there not an unconscious irony—and a tremendous moral—in these two casual sentences?—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

"TELL US ANOTHER"! The sun has set in reality; it is after supper-time, and some of the girls at the Colonial Girls' Club in London have a bedtime joke together, in which their friendly Warden, Miss Petronel Young, joins. In the various countries from which they come, it may be morning, afternoon, or evening. Winifred Watson (left on bed) is a Jamaican; she is waiting for her husband, recently demobilised in Palestine, to join her in London. Then they will return to their home in Jamaica. Meanwhile she is spending a happy time at the Club on which the sun never sets.

Girls' Club On Which The Sun Never Sets

By Frank Lambe

Girls from every corner of Britain's vast Colonial Empire gather at a London Club where colour-bars and class distinctions are ignored. Here they live while studying at the University, working at a job visiting friends, or waiting for their passage home. Nationalities at the Colonial Girls' club are legion; places as widely-separated from each other as Gambia, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Burma, Cyprus, Ceylon, Malta, Honduras, Jamaica, Barbados, Malaya, and Hongkong are all represented.

London.

That slim, olive-skinned girl with the laughing eyes and supple fingers, rattling off a Chopin Prelude with the ease of a concert soloist, comes from Singapore. The young lady with the rich chocolate complexion, fuzzy hair and broad smile, hails from Freetown, Sierra Leone. Sitting round listening to the music are several girls whose homes are also in Freetown, while another member of the group comes from Lagos, Nigeria. Over there in the corner is a young Jamaican woman, pretty and vivacious, just out of A.T.S. uniform; she is chatting to a merry-eyed Chinese girl, a visitor from Hongkong; next to them sit a Burmese maiden and her room-mate, a buxom, laughing young creature, also recently demobilised from one of the British women's services. She, too, comes from far-off, palm-fringed Jamaica.

The Colonial Club, in a quit backwater of London's Kensington, is a microcosm of the Empire. Here, in a high-windowed large-roomed, stately Edwardian mansion—originally opened by the empire-minded Victoria League at the request of the Colonial Office-girls from all parts of the British Empire, differing in colour, creed and intended vocation, meet in a homely atmosphere.

Colour Bar Is Barred

Though it is not intended primarily as a place of permanent residence, many girls are making a protracted stay at Number 18 Collingham Gardens; some have no definite plans for the future and are remaining because they like the country and its inhabitants. They have all, without exception, made friends with a great number of people in London and other parts of Britain which they have visited; at the Colonial Club especially they find no colour-prejudice.

It was said of the League many years ago that its main aim was to teach citizens of the Empire to understand more about that Empire of which they are citizens. Nothing promotes such knowledge more readily or more thoroughly than meetings between people living in different parts of it. Never during the whole course of British history was there travel on such a gigantic scale as during the war. Countless thousands of overseas visitors became guests of the Victoria League, of which the Colonial Club is a part, and the same hospitality was reciprocated to many British serving men and women visiting Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India.

Promotes Understanding

In a single year during the war another hostel belonging to the Victoria League catered for the wants of 50,000 male Colonial visitors to Britain. When it was realised how badly a similar hostel was required for women, the Colonial Office provided the Victoria League with financial assistance to enable them to open and run the Kensington Club.

Accommodation is provided for 25 girls but two recently acquired annexes can take care of a dozen more. Each girl pays only five shillings per night for bed and breakfast; she may stop at the Club as a resident for an inclusive charge of twenty-five shillings per week. Warden Petronel Young is Devonshire-born, motherly, capable and experienced in running girls' hostels throughout the country. She is the guiding spirit in the little world of dusky-skinned British colonial femininity.

"It is absolutely vital in these times," she remarked to me, "that the people of all countries, especially those within the Empire, should be drawn closely together in complete understanding. In attempting to achieve this, personal hospitality means everything."

They See Same Jokes

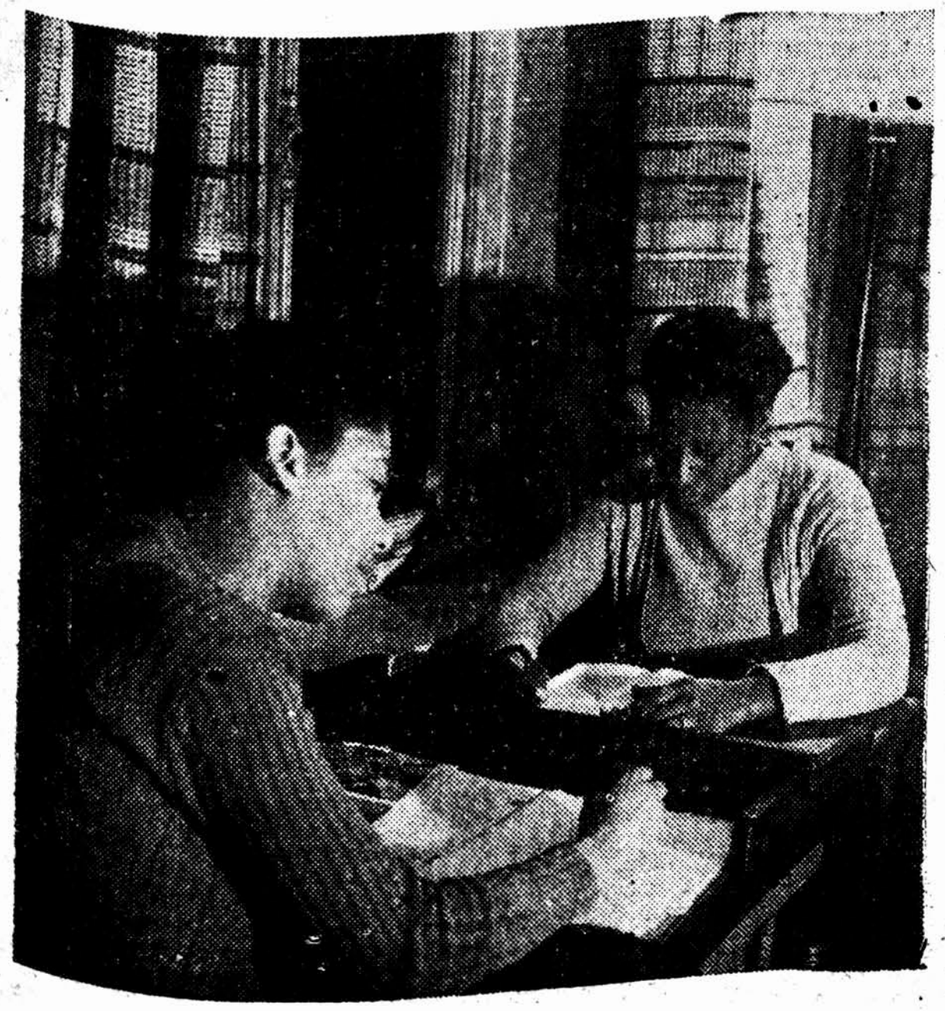
How successfully she has established this spirit of understanding and friendship among the widely-contrasting nationalities and personalities of whom she takes charge can be seen by the way the girls work, play, eat, and sleep together without any thought of barriers—racial, religious, linguistic or geographic.

Round the dining-table sit representatives of Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Singapore, Jamaica, Gambia and the Gold Coast. A girl from Malta, studying chemistry at London University shares a room with a Hongkong girl who is in London on a visit. Marie-Louise (from Hongkong) is a Roman Catholic. Girls of other faiths would not dream of talking loudly as she kneels to say her prayers before the little plaster figure of St. Anthony on her bedside-table nor would Marie-Louise think of passing any remark about the hair-style of fuzzy-headed club-mate from Freetown, Sierra Leone. Both girls chuckle at the same jokes when they go to the cinema together.

Winifred Watson has come from Jamaica to meet her husband halfway on his return from Palestine, where he served throughout the war in the Royal Engineers; Haze Elliot, of Burma, works in London as a despatch clerk with British Overseas Airways. Both girls are close friends and have learned a great deal from each other about their respective homelands.

Over them all, Warden Young keeps a watchful eye, helping, advising and, on rare occasions, gently reprimanding, welcoming new arrivals and speeding departing guests with the same geniality and motherliness.

As the olive-skinned, laughing-eyed Malayan girl at the piano switched from Chopin to a catchy modern dance number, the features of the chocolate-coloured beauty in the arm-chair expand into a broad grin, and her foot begins to tap out an accompaniment to the infectious rhythm...



AFRICA STUDIES.—Mary Stuart (left) is on vacation from Somerville College, Oxford, where she studies political economy. Hashmir Dyfan (right) is training to be a nurse and is deep in the study of human anatomy. Both girls intend to return to Sierra Leone when equipped for their careers, the one to impart knowledge to active minds, the other to take care of enfeebled bodies.

DEATH OF THE IRON VIRGIN

(Continued from Page 21)

sophies always are absorbed by our native intellectuals, not in his whole, but only in such parts as would nourish emotional ideas already familiar and troubling the imagination. Freud said to the American creative writer (at least that is all they understood of him), sex is important without reference to the birth rate; sexual intercourse is a vitamin, without it your being may warp Frigidity and repression cause many of the complexes which you, as a writer, have found so difficult to explain in your characters. The more advanced in our literary world accepted this thankfully—truth (a great deal of it), half-truth, and Viennese specialties—as their grandfathers had swallowed evolution without really digesting it. One result was many a short-lived reputation gained by distributing to the public in interesting form some of the facts of life hitherto undisclosed in popular literature.

The valuable products, however, could in no sense be called Freudianism, or any other ism, but a background—which naturally included the sexual—for many a typical story which had been at most three-quarters told or retold. For new plots are seldom invented. It is only the motivations, the interpretations, and the conditioning of the characters which are new.

SCENARIO FOR AN EPIC

(Continued from Page 3)

We shall begin the operation on August 7.!

* * *

SUPERIMPOSED ON BATTLE SCENES

UNITS OF GOTTA'S FOURTH TANK ARMY WITH STRONG AIR SUPPORT CROSSED THE DON

A map of the front flashes on the screen.

Voice of Commentator:

The 62nd and 4th tank armies of the Stalingrad army group withdrew to the eastern bank of the Don. The offensive on Stalingrad was on. Supreme headquarters of the Red Army sent this message to Colonel General Yeremenko, general officer commanding the army group Directives from headquarters superimposed on scenes:

"THE DEFENCE OF STALINGRAD AND THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY ADVANCING ON STALINGRAD FROM THE WEST AND THE SOUTH ARE OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE FOR THE WHOLE OF OUR SOVIET FRONT. THE SUPREME COMMAND ORDERS YOU TO SPARE NO EFFORT AND STOP AT NO SACRIFICE TO HOLD STALINGRAD AND DEFEAT THE ENEMY. STALIN. VASILEVSKY."

*

HEADQUARTERS, THE KREMLIN: *Stalin and Vasilevsky.*

VASILEVSKY: Yeremenko is asking for reinforcements, Comrade Stalin.

STALIN (after a pause): Place the First Guards Army at his disposal

VASILEVSKY: Very well.

Enter Poskrebyshev.

POSKREBYSHEV: Comrade Stalin, Churchill will be here in ten minutes.

Churchill's black limousine and the cars of his party arrive through the streets of Moscow. Churchill regards the city with curiosity. The cars speed down Gorky Street. They reach the Kremlin.

*

HEADQUARTERS, THE KREMLIN. *Stalin, Molotov, Churchill, Harriman, the British Ambassador and an interpreter.*

CHURCHILL: And so we have come to the conclusion.....

Harriman bends his head to avoid meeting anyone's eye....

CHURCHILL: It is not easy for me to speak of this, but....

STALIN: We all have strong nerves here, Mr. Prime Minister.

CHURCHILL:.... The invasion in Europe this year is impossible.

There is a general stir in the room.

CHURCHILL: Great Britain cannot afford at the given moment to risk an operation that does not promise decisive success

Silence

STALIN: In other words, the British and American leaders are going back on the solemn promises they gave in the spring of this year?

CHURCHILL: General Montgomery at present is engaged in preparing an offensive in North Africa. Moreover, as you know, we are planning a grand landing operation in Africa between Algiers and Casablanca.

MOLOTOV: That will not divert a single German division from our front.

STALIN: Moreover, our intelligence informs us that units of the Eighth Italian Army are now approaching the Don. And a division from Rommel's African army has arrived on this front.

CHURCHILL: It means nothing. We intend to invade Sicily.

STALIN: That will be a political rather than a military front.

MOLOTOV: And compared with a front in France it will have no serious military significance.

CHURCHILL: We are doing everything we can.

MOLOTOV: This sort of thing, Mr. Prime Minister, does not augur well for the future.

HARRIMAN: We have brought you the solemn promise of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain that the invasion of France will take place in 1943.

MOLOTOV: It is needed now. And not only we, but all of mankind needs it.

STALIN: What guarantee have we that this solemn promise too will not be broken?

MOLOTOV: The Prime Minister of Great Britain might again argue that his country is not in a position to sacrifice men.

Churchill lights a fresh cigar.

STALIN: Mr. Prime Minister, the Soviet Union and its army will stem the German offensive. But the blood of the tens of thousands of new victims in Europe will be upon the heads of those who break their solemn promise.

CHURCHILL: It is hard for me to say this, but unfortunately at the present time I do not see that there is any force that can prevent the fall of Stalingrad.

MOLOTOV: Mr. Prime Minister, there IS such a force. It is called the Soviet Union! The Soviet Union and its armies will never surrender this city to the enemy.

CHURCHILL: Gotta's army has crossed the Don. It is a day's march from Stalingrad. It will be on the Volga to-morrow.

MOLOTOV: According to our information they intended to be there on July 25, almost a month ago!

CHURCHILL: A month's delay is nothing!

STALIN: That month will spell Germany's doom.

CHURCHILL: Doom? But they are at Stalingrad! They are in Maikop, in Krasnodar and Mineralniye Vody! They are next door to Baku!

MOLOTOV: Mr. Prime Minister, one military expert has written that initiative, strictly speaking, is not the exclusive prerogative of the attacking side. Usually it belongs to the side that is wiser.

CHURCHILL: I do not know any such expert.

STALIN: But we know that the Red Army is now in a position not only to defend itself but to attack the enemy. Defence, Mr. Prime Minister justifies itself only if it ends with the defeat of the enemy.

CHURCHILL: Yes, but one has to mount an offensive to achieve that.

STALIN: I am speaking precisely of a counter-offensive, which should not be confused with a counter attack. I am speaking of a counter-offensive following an offensive of the enemy which, though successful to a point, nevertheless fails to achieve decisive results and in the course of which the defending side gathers its forces, goes over to a counter-offensive and deals the enemy a decisive defeat.

HARRIMAN: But one must have reserves to do that, Mr. Prime Minister.

STALIN: We have reserves. I think that a well-organized counter-offensive is a highly interesting form of offensive action. Even the ancient Parthians were acquainted with this type of counter-offensive when they lured the Roman General Crassus and his forces into the interior of their country and then launched a counter-offensive and destroyed them.

CHURCHILL: Ancient history.....

STALIN: There are more recent examples. Our own brilliant army leader Kutuzov, who defeated Napoleon and his army by a well-prepared counter-offensive, was also well acquainted with it.

CHURCHILL: Times have changed, Mr. Prime Minister.

STALIN: We are preparing a strategic offensive, Mr. Prime Minister, while waging a defensive struggle. We shall organize a counter-offensive that will not only liberate Stalingrad but will decimate the German troops in the vicinity of that city.

HARRIMAN: And you have chosen the area of Stalingrad for your counter-offensive?

STALIN: That is the crux of our strategy—to strike where the blow is bound to be most effective.

CHURCHILL: But the Germans have their main forces concentrated there.....

STALIN: The main blow must be struck exactly where the enemy's forces are concentrated. (Rises).

CHURCHILL (following suit): We shall be very glad if you will succeed.

All rise and take their leave. Exeunt Churchill, Harriman and the British Ambassador. A pause.

STALIN: It is quite clear. The campaign in Africa,.. Italy. They simply want to reach the Balkans first. They want us to be bled white so that they can dictate terms later.. They want us to fight their battles for them. It won't work! We shall have the Slavs on our side. (A pause.) They hope that we shall give up Stalingrad and lose a springboard for an offensive.... That won't work either! Vyacheslav Mikhailovich, I suggest sending Malenkov to Stalingrad as representative of the State Committee of Defence and Comrade Vasilevsky with him.

MOLOTOV: Settled. (Takes leave of Stalin and withdraws.).

Stalin walks up and down the room for a long time. Presently he walks over to a window and looks at Moscow spread before him in the flaming light of an August evening. Then he bends over the map, studies it for a moment or two and, with a resolute gesture, draws two arrows. They begin at the Volga, one south, the other north-west of Stalingrad, and their heads meet far beyond Stalingrad—in the area of Kalach on the Don....

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. The following used Table Fans and Ceiling Fans, located at Willingdon Island, Cochin :—

   Table Fans, A. C., 230 *volts.* 16″ *sweep*—107 I.E.W. (fixed), 39 Verity's, Birmingham (fixed), and 4 I.E.W. (oscillating).

   Ceiling Fans, A. C., 230 *volts.* 56″ *sweep*—28 manufactured by Electric Fan Motor Mfg. Co. India, and 2 G.E.C. All for sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 8.000/-.

2. 5,000 unused Pitsaw Blades, 6′.6″ (imported). located at Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki. *Reserve price Rs.* 26/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 1,000.

3. 500 cwts. of Hard Brass Rods, 60/40, 1″ diameter, located at G.S. Factory, Dum Dum. *Reserve price Rs.* 65/- *per cwt.* For sale in one lot only.

4. 15,000 unused Insulated Metal Flasks, Cylindrical; inside measurement 12″ depth, 5½″ diameter, suitable for foods and liquids, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore, *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 5,000.

5. 40,000 unused Battle Dress Blouses (Khaki drill, in assorted sizes), located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price Rs.* 2/- each. Bids for minimum of 10,000.

6. 125,000 yards of unused Jute Canvas, 'B' grade, 37″ wide, located at M/S. Cox & Kings Godown, Bombay. *Reserve price Rs.* 60/- *per* 100 *yards,* Bids for minimum of 50.000 yards.

7. 380,000 yards of unused Jute Canvas, 'B' grade, waterproofed, 36″ wide. *Reserve price Rs.* 65/- *per* 100 *yards.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 yards.

8. 350,000 yards of unused Jute Canvas, 'B' grade, waterproofed, 36″ wide (Scamic shade). *Reserve price Rs.* 60/- *per* 100 *yards.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 yards.

   Items 7 and 8 are with M/S. Jardine Skinner, Howrah Mills, Howrah.

9. 75,000 gallons of Insect Repellant, Dimethyl Phthalate. *Reserve price Rs.* 15/- *per gallon.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 gallons. (Export allowed).

10. 121,000 gallons of Mite Repellant, Dibuthyl Phthalate. *Reserve price Rs.* 15/- *per gallon.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 gallons. (Export allowed).

    Items 9 and 10 are located at No. 3, Indian Reserve Base Supply Depot, Panagarh.

11. 300 tons of Ammonium Chloride, located at Tel Workshop, Jubbulpore, *Reserve price Rs.* 400/- *per ton.* Bids for minimum of 100 tons.

All items, except item No. 1, are approximate only.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by July 6, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by July 14, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on July 7, 1947. Stores must be removed by July 29, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS29", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

AC 281

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

The Earth Had A Planetary Visitor

In one of the loneliest spots in the world a terrible impact occurred four months ago. Here is the story of what happened in the mountains of Eastern Siberia.

By Ralph Parker

Soviet scientists are considering the question whether last February 12 the earth collided with a minor planet.

That day the inhabitants of a Cossack settlement in the foothills of the Sikhota Alin Mountains, a chain running along the coast of the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary, observed a faintly luminous, reddish sphere streaking across the winter sky in the direction of the Codar forests.

Swiftly it grew larger and brighter than the sun. Then it began to shed glowing fragments, was rent by a powerful multiple explosion, and broke up into dozens of pieces that fell vertically downwards, shedding no light. A seething cloud of reddish black smoke remained hanging in the air until the evening.

A Search Party Set Out

Prompted by the recollection that 40 years ago a meteorite fell in Siberia with such force as to level the forest for a hundred miles around, a team of scientists working at the Far Eastern base of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences set out from Vladivostok. And huntsmen of the Nanai and Udeghe tribes, closely related to the Eskimos, led a search party to the area of the meteorite's impart with the earth.

Meanwhile, in Moscow the interest of the Committee on Meteorites had been aroused. Usually, they said, fragments of heavenly bodies meeting the earth's atmosphere burn themselves up. If, as seemed likely, the Pacific meteorite had reached the earth itself its discovery might provide a cosmic matter of considerable scientific value.

Tales of giant oaks and cedars bowing as before a heavy storm, of windows smashed and chimneys carried away, and of explosions heard over a distance of sixty miles, greeted the expedition on its search for craters.

Eventually, about a week after the meteorite's fall, the scene was found. There were some thirty craters scattered over an area of about a quarter of a square mile, the largest 27 yards in diameter.

Fragments of the meteorite had smashed right through the surface strata of soil and penetrated bedrock. The forest was devastated for hundreds of yards around.

Some of the pancake-shaped fragments, brownish-black on the surface, silvery-grey underneath, were sent to Moscow. They were found to consist almost entirely of iron.

Tailing Behind Our Planet

As a result of the examination of the data Soviet scientists are coming round to the view that the first theory that the Sikhota Alin meteorite exploded was erroneous.

The number and particularly the size of the fragments, they reason, indicate that the meteorite's velocity when it collided with the earth's atmosphere was a mere 400 miles per minute, as compared with the 2,000 mile per minute velocity of other meteorites that have met the earth head-on and as a result disintegrated into fine particle dust

From this the deduction is drawn that the Sikhota Alin meteorite had been following our planet and blundering too near, was drawn in by gravitational pull. In no other way does it at present seem reasonable to explain how the heavenly object, weighing, it is estimated, about one thousand tons, could have met the earth without an explosion.

What is the origin of this heavenly body, and how did it happen that its wanderings through interplanetary space brought it so close to the earth that had it by some unlucky chance fallen a few seconds earlier or later it might have wreaked destruction on a city?

Maybe A Distant Cousin?

It is common knowledge that cosmic space is filled with meteoric dust—bodies of various sizes that, may pass through our solar system but, as far as is known, have not yet. For all the meteorites that have been seen have come from somewhere within the solar system. They all move around the sun along slightly elliptical orbits, most of them like the Sikhota Alin meteorite. in the same direction as the earth.

There is thus no reason to believe that this meteorite originated in interstellar space outside our system.

The problem that the Soviet scientists are now seeking to solve is whether this meteorite was not in fact a minor planet or asteroid, in other words a distant cousin of the earth, since minor planets originated at the birth of our planetary system.

Data available here suggest that it was of a size that could have been on the borderline of visibility when viewed through the most powerful of modern telescopes, at a distance from the sun equal to double the radius of the earth's orbit. Planets of such exceedingly low luminosity have been observed though their orbits have never been defined

Finding Out How Old It Is

It is hoped that sufficient supplementary data can be collected to enable scientists to calculate the meteorite's track through space with reasonable accuracy and reconstruct its history.

The chemical composition of the Sikhota Alin meteorite is described as unusual, containing little nickel and no cobalt.

Scientists here accept the view that the composition of various kinds of meteorites represents the average composition of our globe as a whole. Iron meteorites, which are unique crystals formed as a result of the gradual cooling of the original mass of planets, correspond to the core of the earth at a depth of about two thousand miles.

Finally, modern methods enable the age of this meteorite to be established. This is done by taking samples at various distances from the surface and tracing the leakage of helium into space in the course of the disintegration of the radio-active elements usually found in meteorites.

The Way To End Superstition

The speed wherewith the Soviet scientists have pounced on this unexpected visitor to Siberia and are examining its credentials provides an interesting example of the great advances made here recently in scientific organisation.

Not many years ago such an occurrence would have already entered the realm of legend and mystification. The scientific explanation of natural phenomena is one of the most effective means employed here to free people from the tyranny of superstition. Widespread publicity is given to scientific facts about the Sikhota Alin meteorite.

—"News Chronicle."

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Our Delhi Letter

SIDELIGHTS OF THE A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI.

"If the British withdraw, the Nehrus will disappear in impotent obscurity," said the New Statesman and Nation in 1928

Nehru the thunderer took up the challenge and said, "It is a thing, we shall never regret. In fact, that is the fate, which we covet. Our highest ambition is to be buried in the foundations of a free India and then sink into obscurity, to be thought of no more. We shall continue to work in these foundations until we drop down dead in the supreme satisfaction that the noble edifice of the freedom of India shall, in the fullness of time rise on our bones.

Twenty years have passed since then. The British are withdrawing, but the Nehrus have not disappeared in impotent obscurity. On the contrary the Nehrus worked on the foundations and the Thunderer's son has been able to see the edifice of India's freedom rise from its foundations. The noble edifice shall be on view on August 15.

A Difference

And yet there is a difference. The Thunderer was a realist. He broke away from Mr. Gandhi himself and created the Swaraj Party, when he saw the futility of non-co-operation His son has more of loyalty and less of realism

For realism and thunder, one has to look to other quarters. It is Sardar Patel, who has stolen the play. The opposition in the A.I.C.C. melted away after the Great Sardar had given some thrusts.

Looking back at the A.I.C.C. session, Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru and Pant made the best and convincing speeches.

Choitram Gidwani front-ranked the Oppositionists. He was a direct appeal. He asserted that the Congress had all along followed the policy of appeasement of the Muslim League and had, as a logical conclusion, surrendered on the most vital and fundamental issue, namely, the unity of India.

The U. P. speaker, Purshotam Tandon, was a bundle of emotions, sentiments and hysterics. His was an appeal to heart and act to head.

Pandit Nehru made one of his best speeches in recent months. He spoke of India and her problems, without bringing in International problems. Both he and Sardar Patel frankly admitted that the Governmental authority had almost collapsed in India and the first thing to do was to establish a strong Central Government. Equally frankly, Pandit Nehru declared that partition was better than murder of innocent citizens.

Realism Personified

Sardar Patel was realism personified. Both he and Pandit Pant emphatically asserted their preference of the June 3 Plan to the May 16 Plan. Reason? Because under the June 3 Plan Communal veto granted to the League under the May 16 Plan had been completely eliminated Nine months in office had completely disillusioned the Sardar. He was disillusioned by the communalism in services. Muslim officials from the top down to the peasants with few honourable exceptions were all Muslim Leaguers, said the Sardar. He joined issue with those who would like to solve every problem after the British had left India. "The Communal veto granted to the League under the May 16 Plan would have arrested our progress at every stage" said the Sardar. A fervent appeal for closing the ranks concluded Sardar Patel's winding up speech.

The second resolution on Indian States had a smooth sailing. Looking back on its debate one carried the impression that India's troubles were largely due to loose and irresponsible talk of her leaders. One could understand open diplomacy, but open strategy. There were series of conferences during the war at Yalta, Cairo, Crimea, Moscow and Tehran where strategy to defeat Hitler was evolved. The strategy of the United Nations remained a sealed book until it was unfolded by actual campaigns and operations. The Congress leaders have evolved no plan of action against the standing out of States. In fact, the Congress does not believe in planning. Its planning is done by its leaders in talkings.

No Planning

A comparison with the Muslim League in this regard, would be useful. It set up a Committee of action after it rejected the May 16 Plan at Bombay. For weeks together, this committee held sittings in camera and evolved a plan of action. No outsider till to-day knows what that plan of action was. All that people know is that all the three demands of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah have been met in toto. These demands, it will be recalled, were:

(1) Abrogation of May 16 Plan,
(2) A separate Constitution making body for the Mussalmans and.
(3) Pakistan.

Sardar Patel rightly disclosed that every Mussalman employee of the Central Government was a Muslim Leaguer. It could be asked just as well, why every non-Muslim employee of the Government is not a Congressman. The reply is, BECAUSE THERE IS NO PLANNING. As for the loose talk, one sentence of Pandit Nehru that the Congress was committed to nothing but to going into the Constituent Assembly kindled the spark that has burnt to cinders, not only the May 16 Plan, but also the unity of India. It is futile to imagine that any bombast would solve the State problem. It is not talking at but talking to the Rulers of the States that has brought in great many States into the Constituent Assembly.

Issue Of Paramountcy

Paramountcy is a case in the point. The first question is why did the Congress accept the May 16 Plan, which postulated that Paramountcy would not be transferred to the future Government of India, but would lapse with the transference of power to Indians? It is too late in the day to contest the issue. The pass is already sold.

Four States are likely to give some trouble. They are Hyderabad, Travancore, Indore and Bhopal. It is an irony of fate that three of them, namely, Hyderabad, Travancore and Bhopal have advisers, entirely drawn from British India. It is also curious that the Muslim League has suddenly developed great solicitude for the Princes and Scheduled Castes.

The Mussalmans are proud to refer to the Muslim rulers of India. Did not those rulers leave the Scheduled Castes to the tender mercy of the Brahmin-dominated Caste Hindus? It is in 1947 that the Hyderabad Government is planning to set up a Commission to enquire into the grievances of Scheduled Castes. What did the Nizam do for the Scheduled Castes since 1911, when he ascended the gadi of Hyderabad? The great Scheduled Caste leader, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar knows this and has stoutly opposed all overtures.

As for the Princes, Kashmir will provide a test. It is the Hyderabad of Pakistan, with predominantly Muslim population ruled by a Hindu oligarchy. How long and how far the League will practise its doctrine of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kashmir is an issue, which only the future course of events can decide.

Rulers And Their Dewans

Of the four states aspiring to become independent, two have forceful Dewans, one, a Tamil Brahmin and the other a Britisher, with weak and indifferent rulers, Maharajas of Travancore and Indore. As for the other two states, Hyderabad has forceful ruler with whom loyalty to British Crown has been in the nature of obsession. The restoration of Berar has been his other obsession. He would change his Dewan rather than change his ideas. Bhopal is a case by himself. He was a strong supporter of the Congress, so long as the late Dr. M. A. Ansari was alive. The late Lord Willingdon weened him from the Congress. Now he is an equally strong supporter of the Muslim League. Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan are his Advisers.

Let me analyse the situation. The British, who kept the Princes in check are on the run. They have no longer any interest, either in the Princes or in India. There are some amongst them, who take a malicious delight in creating difficulties for Indians. The sober-minded patriotic rulers have sized the situation and have decided to enter one or the other Constituent Assembly. The ambitious Princes or their Dewans have also made their beds. Sooner or later, they shall be made to lie on their beds. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyer has been talking of his loyalty to the ruler of Travancore. He would have been talking of a similar loyalty to India, had he been a member of the Interim Government. It is, therefore, a changeable loyalty to his ever changing masters. It is, however, India which made it possible for Sir C. P. Ramaswamy, Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Sir Mohammed Zafrullahkhan and Nawab Sahib of Chattari to reach the positions they occupy today. It was India, which gave them their first chance in life. The progress, however, lies in forgetting the past. So also with loyalties.

These four Princes or their Dewans have made up their minds not to be convinced. A showdown is not a possibility but an almost certainty. It would be, therefore, wise for the Congressmen in office to set up a small committee to plan out sanctions. Let there be more planning and actual action and no talk, even by Pandit Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi.

How Will The Congress Tackle Problem Of Princes?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ASSAM'S DILEMMA

Nagas' Demand

(From Our Correspondent)

SHILLONG, (By Mail).

A sense of relief and satisfaction prevails throughout Assam on the new plan of the H.M.G. Congressmen welcome the Plan as it removes the dangerous prospect of Group C—tacking Assam to Bengal. The question that is uppermost in the minds of the Assamese is that of framing the Constitution of a more homogeneous province of Assam. But the question of separation of Sylhet by a plebiscite has put the Sylhetees and the Assamese in the horns of a dilemma. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee, which is shortly meeting, will discuss the matter arising out of the latest situation.

The Ahoms, together with the plains' Tribes, have while expressing pleasure, for Assam being a sovereign State, demanded a separate electorate for themselves. A deputation has already been in touch in Delhi circles. The Naga National Council in a resolution placed before the Tribal Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly states: "The Nagas who are determined not to allow themselves to be involved in a divided and chaotic India and are prepared to declare their own independence, can only think of entering into a ten-year treaty with a Independent Assam."

An Interim Government by the Naga people over all the people of the Naga lands having full powers of legislation executive and judiciary has been demanded by the Naga National Council with a Guardian Power. For defence and for aiding civil power in case of emergency a force considered adequate by the Naga National Council will be maintained in the Naga land by the Guardian Power, that force will be responsible to the Naga Council who will, in turn, be responsible to the Guardian Power.

A Forward Bloc Leader's Resignation

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

(From A Correspondent)

L. M. Wakhare, Adyocate and Forward Bloc leader has resigned from the Congress as a protest against the Congress acceptance of the Mountbatten plan of vivisecting India. In an angry letter tendering his resignation to the Provincial Congress Committee he says that the working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi "have eaten their words, murdered truth and non-Violence and swallowed the bitter pill, cut their own motherland by their own hands".

Flavour
FIRST
When there's Papaya to eat you'll hear the question—"Is it a Ranchi?" — by those with whom Flavour comes First.
As with Papaya — so with tea—You'll hear the question — "Is this Planters?" It's the tea with the flavour that's perfect — it's the tea where flavour comes first.
PLANTERS
HIGH-GROWN Nilgiri TEA
For Flavour
The Planters Company, Ltd., Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.
PT. 2

Travancore Congress To Launch Mass Struggle

STATE PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR JOINING UNION

Challenge To Sir C. P.'s Claim Of Public Support

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Nine long years have passed since the termination of the first political struggle launched by the State Congress in the Travancore State. All these long years the State Congress waited patiently thinking that there would be a peaceful settlement of the various problems facing the State. But we were disappointed. Therefore after careful consideration the Travancore State Congress has decided to launch a mass struggle in the State."

Thus said Shri T. M. Varughese, General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference, and a State Congress leader, addressing a press conference at Khalsa College, this evening.

Continuing, Mr. Varughese said: "The people of Travancore are embarking on a life-and-death struggle to ensure their very existence as a free and self-respecting unit of the Indian Nation. They are determined to remove, with all the force at their command the obstacles placed on their way by Sir C. P. The people are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and the sufferings and sacrifices involved in the struggle. But they consider no sacrifice too high a price to be paid for the attainment of their cherished objectives."

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSAL DESIRE

Mr. Varughese added: "It is the universal desire of the people of Travancore that the State should become a part of the Indian Union. The people also want the immediate establishment of Responsible Government in the State. The State should also become a component part of the Kerala Union. Sir C. P. has chalked out a plan which negatives the attainment of these objectives.

"The most prominent feature of Sir C. P.'s administration for well over a decade has been his systematic defiance of public opinion. All his actions during these years have been based on the unwarranted assumption that the people cannot claim to have any voice in shaping their future destiny, political or economic. Sir C. P. will soon be disillusioned."

Mr. Varughese characterised the new ways employed by the Dewan to force people to agree to his ways of thinking as the result of fear, and proceeded: "If the Dewan is so sure of the public support, about which he mentioned in one of his recent statements, why should he ask officers to go out and canvass for him?"

About the question of referendum and the challenge thrown by the Dewan, Mr. Varughese said that Sir C. P. is notorious for the vagueness of the statements he makes.

He was not in a position to reveal the details of the proposed struggle. But he said it would be a non-violent one. The State Congress Working Committee will meet shortly and will discuss the details of the plan

"SANCTION OF CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND"?

Mr. Varughese revealed that State Congress has the sanction of the Congress High Command. He said that the State Congress did not require any help from outside and was relying on its own strength for the success of the movement.

Concluding, Mr. Varughese said that the struggle in Travancore was incidently going to help other States, and that nobody would be able to accuse the people of Travancore of impatiently launching the struggle.

Travancore Nominates Representative To Pakistan

TRIVANDRUM, June 21 (AP.I.): A press communique issued today, by the Travancore Government says: As a result of pesonal discussions and correspondence between Mr. Jinnah and the Dewan of Travancore, the Dominion of Pakistan on its establishment has agreed to receive a representative of Travancore and to establish relationship with this State which will be of mutual advantage.

"In pursuance of this decision the Travancore Government have nominated Rajaseva Pravina Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Sahib retired Inspector-General of Police, Travancore as representative of Travancore State in the Dominion of Pakistan, and he will take charge of his duties from the date in which paramountcy lapses and Travancore becomes independent.

"This agreement with Pakistan is especially valuable because it banishes the prevalent fear as to rice supplies for Travancore which can hereafter be expected from Karachi and will be despatched direct to ports in Travancore.

"It may be remembered that as a result of imilar discussions and correspondence with the present Interim Government an agreement has been entered into in respect of utilisation of Travancore's minerals for atomic research.

"It has already been notified that Rajyaseva Pravina A. Parameshwara Pillai has been nominated representative of Travancore State in Delhi for negotiating temporary and standstill arrangements pending the establishment of permanent relationship.

"MERELY AN EMPTY DREAM"

V. K. K. Menon On Travancore's Claim For Independence

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Kerala Youth Congress accorded a public reception to Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's roving diplomat, at Khalsa College today evening. Mr. Srikantan Nair a Socialist leader of Travancore presided.

Mr. Menon, in the course of his speech, said that India was an unhappy country. 'We have a situation where the forces of disintegration have taken the upper hand.

Referring to States, he said that the relationship of the States with the rest of India was not exhausted with the lapse of paramountcy. Over and above paramountcy there were other ties. The paramountcy did not extinguish the right of the Central Government. If the Travancore Dewan was so concerned with the independence of the State, why, he enquired was he not asking the people about it. The Dewan would not do it as the verdict would go against him. If the people of Travancore decided to form an independent state, the Indian National Congress would be forced to accept it. As long as the people were not behind the claims of Travancore Dewan, it was merely an empty dream.

Mr. Menon was sure that Travancore people would get the full support of British India in their struggle. Here he cited the examples of Spain and Viet-Nam where the freedom-loving people flocked together to fight for independence of those countries.

Mr. Srikantan Nair promised full support of Travancore socialist party to the State Congress in the impending mass struggle.

MENON LEAVES FOR MADRAS

BOMBAY, June 21 (API): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, personal representative in Europe of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will leave Bombay for Madras tomorrow (Sunday) morning by plane.

MAHATMA VISITS REFUGEE CAMPS

NEW DELHI, June 21, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Hardwar early this morning by car.

Later Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after visiting the refugee camps at Hardwar returned to Bhangi Colony at 9 tonight.

PRAYS IN MOTOR CAR

Pandit Nehru was with Mahatma Gandhi at Bhangi Colony for about 15 minutes before he left for his residence.

Mahatma Gandhi said his prayers in the car on his way back to Delhi.

C. P. AFFIRMS

"PEOPLE WHOLLY BEHIND STATE IN ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE"

Invites Press Observers To Travancore To Judge Situation

"MAHARAJA AND PEOPLE DETERMINED TO PRESERVE THEIR OWN SWARAJYA AT ALL COSTS"

TRIVANDRUM, June 20 (API): "If Pathanisthan with one-third of the population and less than one-third of the revenues of Travancore can be independent, is it a cardinal sin for Travancore to ask for the fulfilment of what British statesmen have said and undertaken" asks Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in a statement replying to recent criticisms on the declaration of independence by Travancore

"Pathanisthan with one-third the population and less than one-third the revenues of Travancore can of course be independent. Nepal with less than the population of Travancore and less resources can of course be independent and Pandit Nehru can appoint an Ambassador to Nepal without too much scrutiny of its internal administration and without demanding a referendum. Siam can be independent, Burma can be independent. Switzerland can be independent, but it is a cardinal sin for Travancore to ask for the fulfilment of what British statesmen have said and undertaken.

EMOTIONAL NEHRU

"Pandit Nehru has uttered the threat that the dream of independence will be dissipated in a few months owing to internal troubles and economic pressure from outside. Although prominent Congressmen and others have told me that his words should not be taken too seriously, as he is apt to become emotional on public platforms, I cannot forget that he is the Vice-President of the Interim Government. Added to that are the threats of subjugation of Indian States by Sir Gopalaswami Aiyangar, the incitements to internal rebellion by Mr. Kripalani, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and the ex-Advocate General of Madras. These utterances, however, have been of great assistance to Travancore as they have unified public opinion here and in effect solved the problem of independence.

PRESS OBSERVERS INVITED

In all likelihood and judging from my correspondence most members of the State Congress will soon declare themselves in favour of the Independence of Travancore, and will probably resign from the State Congress on

(Continued on Page 16)

'THIRD CHOICE' FOR FRONTIER

Ghazanfar Ali Terms Congress Offer "Not Quite Honourable"

LAHORE, June 20, (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Health Member in the Interim Government who arrived in Lahore today from Delhi 'en route' to Peshawar in an interview said: "I am proceeding to the Frontier Province with a message of goodwill and greetings from the Punjab to our Pathan brethren whose day of deliverence from British and Congress domination is near at hand"

Questioned about the Congress proposal for a settlement which may avoid the necessity of a referendum, he said the position is quite simple. The Congress has accepted the British Plan, which gives the Frontier Province the right to choose by means of a referendum whether it would join Pakistan or Hindustan. Having accepted this without reservation, it is not quite honourable for the Congress Party in the Frontier Province to say that they wish the Province to be offered a third choice.

If the Congress Party in the Frontier Province feels convinced that as between Hindustan and Pakistan the choice of the Pathans should be in favour of Pakistan, they should give up the idea of contesting and inform the Viceroy through the Congress High Command. They should however ask for no price for doing the right thing. In any case the Muslim League will pay no price for it

As far as he could see a referendum would take place and the Muslims should in no way relax their efforts to secure the right verdict by the Frontier Province at this critical juncture in the history of Muslim India.

Old Constitution To Remain In Force

Decision Of Congress Working Committee

ALLAHABAD, June 21, (A.P.I.): Mr. Sadiq Ali, Office Secretary, A.I.C.C. in a circular issued to all Provincial Congress Committees says:—

"The Congress President at the recent A.I.C.C. meeting at Delhi informed the A.I.C.C. members that the Working Committee had, in view of the rapidly changing political situation in the country, decided that the consideration of the report of Constitution Committee appointed by the A.I.C.C. be postponed. The President asked whether this decision of the Working Committee had the approval of the A.I.C.C. The A.I.C.C. expressed its approval of the decision.

In view of this decision the old constitution remains in force. All P.C.C.S. and their Subordinate Committees have therefore, to continue to carry on their work in terms of this constitution.

The final date for the renewal of primary membership for this year is August 31. This date is laid down in the Congress Constitution itself and there are no special reasons for changing it. All Congressmen and Congress Committees, therefore, have to utilise the period between now and August 31 for carrying on vigorously the membership campaign. Those who enroll themselves till August 31 will be regarded as members for this year and those who enrolled themselves in 1945 or 1946 should renew their membership this year to enable them to participate in elections to be held this year or the next.

Second Test

ENGLAND 312 FOR TWO WICKETS

Unbeaten Centuries By Edrich And Compton

LONDON, June 21: England scored 312 runs against South Africa in the start of the second Test Match at Lords today. The Middlesex pair—Edrich and Compton—remained unbeaten with 109 and 110 respectively.

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Hutton b Rowan	18
Washbrook c Tuckett b Dawson	65
Edrich (not out)	109
Compton (not out)	110
Extras	10
Total for two wickets	312

Fall of wickets: One at 75, two at 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Tuckett	28	5	58	0
Dawson	22	8	53	1
Mann	33.2	12	50	0
Rowan	41	8	90	1
Smith	14	2	51	0

"India Steamship Company" Sued

U. S. Court Orders Attachment Of Ship

HOUSTON, (Texas), June 21 (A. P. A.): The Todd Shipyards Corporation has filed suit in the Federal Court here seeking dol. 437,878 from India Steamship Company of Calcutta for payment of equipment and labour claimed to be required in repairing and servicing six of the Company's ships.

The Court has authorized attachment of the s.s. "U. S. Victory" at Port Houston pending further action on the suit.

Todd Shipping Company's officials said amounts varying from dol. 45,475 to dol. 104,557 were due the Company for repair, materials, supplies, equipment and labour on six ships operated by the Calcutta firm, including the ss. "Victory."

CITY GETS HEAVY SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a respite of few days the monsoon restarted today with a heavy shower lasting for nearly three hours. The people in the city and suburbs heaved a sigh of relief, as it would definitely reduce the intensity of the heat experienced for the last few days.

The severe heat experienced yesterday night was an indication of the coming rains. The atmosphere is cloudy and it is likely there will be more sharp showers in the course of day.

MORE V. T. HOLD-UP ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay C.I.D. arrested on Thursday night Choudhari Hakim and Mohmed Ali at the Kalyan Bar.

It was stated that the Police got information that the accused were concerned in the V.T. hold-up.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the accused to be remanded in Police custody.

NEW DELHI, June 20. (A.P.I.): Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement said that the declaration of independence and the claim of sovereignty over Berar by the Nizam of Hyderabad contradicted each other.

NEW APPROACH TO EDUCATION

Bombay's Educational Adviser Outlines Four Fundamentals

"Education is primarily neither an affair of the Education Department, nor of the Government but of the people, having its ramifications in every sphere of their life and activity. It may, however, be worthwhile to take the public, as well as all educational workers into confidence as to what I regard to be the most fundamental and urgent problems which educationists must tackle in Bombay as in the rest of the country", says Mr. G. K. Saiyidain, who has been appointed Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay in the course of a statement.

"I feel, he observes that there are four things to which we need to devote our immediate and careful attention.

NEW IDEOLOGY

"Firstly, the creation through Education of a new Ideology. Within a few weeks, we shall be stepping into our long delayed, long-struggled-for freedom. What use we are going to make of this freedom? This will depend primarily, though not exclusively, on the proper utilization of our educational resources in the widest sense of the word. In stepping over into the threshold of our freedom, we have unfortunately had to pass through a nightmare of strife and destruction, of blood and misery which has embittered the hearts and warped the minds of large numbers of people. Such a spirit of hate and discord is no proper architect of a better future and the foremost preoccupation of all our public men and all our social and educational workers must be to heal these wounds, to disinfect hearts and minds and to develop an ideology of peace. co-operation and tolerance.

"It has to be sadly admitted that our schools and colleges have not so far played their due part in this endeavour in fact, most of them have become tainted strongly with the poison which corrupts the general atmosphere in the country. But I am sure they can do a great deal to save the younger generation from the follies and the fratricide of their elders and lay the foundations of a normal, healthy and humane outlook. This will necessitate a reorientation of their entire work—curricula, methods, discipline, organization of activities and above all the mentality of the teachers—and I feel confident it is possible to do so. It has been done in other countries with equally difficult and complicated problems.

GOOD LIFE

"There is another aspect of this question which we should not forget. Political freedom is, no doubt, difficult to win. But it is even more difficult to retain it and to utilize it as an instrument for achieving the 'good life.' In the past education has been manipulated, both consciously and unconsciously, for the preservation of the 'status quo' with all its glaring anamolies and deprivations and its suppression of national creative impulses. Now, education has to be reoriented so as to equip people for building up a free, co-operative, equalitarian society. The enrichment of the life of the common man should be the primary objective of all collective endeavour. This postulates a mentality which can rise above petty sectional and group interests and is prepared to subordinate its own good to the good of all.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

"Secondly, the establishment of a genuine equality of opportunity in the field of education. It is imperative that we should provide educational facilities of such amplitude that all children and adolescents will have the chance of developing their innate talents and capacities to the fullest extent.

"Our educational planning must be guided and inspired by this ideal and even if, for inevitable financial difficulties, the scope of expansion has to be restricted, we must guard against the dangers of misdirection and condoning of educational inequality.

APPROACH TO LIFE

"Thirdly, the establishment of a closer correlation between education and life. It is not necessary to repeat here the familiar criticism that our educational system has been too academic and aloof from the rich and pulsating currents of life and has, therefore, failed to take a dynamic part in the re-shaping of that life. The Basic Education Scheme, the Vocational Bias in Secondary Education, the development of Technical Education and many other such movements are facets of the same urge to reforge the broken links between education and life.

ADULT EDUCATION

Fourthly, the inauguration of a wide and comprehensive network of Adult Education for adults and adolescents. In some way I regard it as even more imperative than the question of universal compulsory primary education. Primary Education is naturally a plant of slow growth and, even with the best will and effort in the work it will take decades to mature. Meanwhile, generations of adults are passing their lives in the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy, with no social or cultural interests, no civic sense, no consciousness of missed horizons. It is these that we have to tackle by the provision of rich, varied and suitable types of adult education facilities for them.

"These are then the four major 'imperative' objectives that educationists in India should, in my opinion, place before themselves. There are no doubt many others which are as 'important' but I would give these 'priority' in point of time. Incidentally they are sufficiently comprehensive to cover a majority of the educational schemes and issues engaging the attention of Governments and educational experts in India and if we can deal with them successfully we shall have laid the foundations of a sound educational structure. But we must bear constantly in mind the need for relating all our concrete plans and schemes to the basic 'Ideology' to which I have rather sketchily referred, for 'it is always the mysterious touch of the ideal which sustains and animates the real'."

(Continued from Col. 4)

has any meaning, such a measure betrays the spirit of discrimination against Indians from every point of view.

One can only express the hope that as India and Burma will have to play their own part n the building up of the South-East Asia of the future, instead of enacting such discriminatory measures which can only lead to misunderstanding and lack of harmony, both Pandit Nehru and Maj. Gen. Aung San will be pleased to take immediate action for the annulment of such a discriminatory measure and will do their best to promote a mutually acceptable agreement respecting the just rights and obligations of the peoples of these two friendly and neighbouring countries.

"WILL CAUSE SERIOUS MISGIVINGS"

Hasham Premji On Burma Immigration Act

BOMBAY, June 21 (U.P.I.): The recent Emergency Immigration Act promulgated by the Government of Burma was strongly criticised by Mr. Mohammad Husein Hasham Premji, Honorary Secretary, Rice Conference of India, Burma and Ceylon and a former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in a statement to the "United Press of India" to-day.

Indians having interests in Burma would regret, Mr. Premji said, the Immigration Act whereby no person would be allowed entry into Burma without either a passport, duly visaed by or on behalf of the Government of Burma, or an immigration permit issued by the Controller of Immigration. The constitutional position to this day had been that all Indians whether evacuees or not (except unskilled labour) were entitled to go to Burma without any passport or papers of a similar nature

Mr. Premji referred to the figures of Indians affected by the new act and said that about 1,12,000 Indians who were in Burma during the Japanese occupation had come back to India and many of them had not yet returned. Besides a larger number of Burma-Indians who had come away to India at the time of the evacuation of 1941 desired to go back. They had not yet been able to do so due to the difficulties of shipping, the general unsatisfactory internal situation and housing shortage and other difficulties experienced in Burma. All these persons would suffer serious hardships and loss in consequence of the above order. Mr. Premji said that hardly 3,000 non-evacuees had gone to Burma since the re-occupation as a result of the policy pursued by the Government of India irrespective of the constitutional position.

"Under these circumstances the action of the Government of Burma at the present moment when both the countries are on the threshold of important and vital constitutional developments and when there is genuine desire on both sides to strengthen more intimate ties, economic and cultural, will cause serious misgivings regarding the future of Indo-Burmese relations."

Mr. Premji urged the Government of India to prevail upon the Government of Burma to defer the enforcement of the provisions of new regulation and in the meanwhile to expedite the formalities connected with the negotiation of new agreement between the two countries regulating immigration and other cognate problems.

M.A. MASTER'S VIEW

Mr. M. A. Master, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a statement on the Emergency Immigration Act promulgated by the Governmen of Burma against the entry of Indians into that country, observed:—

No country in the modern age can live in isolation. All sovereign states have begun to recognise their international obligations. India has recently shown several gestures of goodwill and friendship towards Burma. Whether it was the granting of a loan to Burma or whether it concerned the debt due by Burma or whether it referred to the supply of essential goods to that country, the Government of India responded readiily to the call of the Government of Burma and respected their wishes. Moreover, representative Indians have made it clear on several occasions in recent months that they want to work in co-operation with the Burmans, to win their sympathy and friendship and to see that nothing that they do is either inconsistent or in conflict with the interests of the people of that land. It is, therefore, regrettable that such expressions of goodwill and friendship on the part of India hould have been answered by a measure by the Government of Burma which the Government of India have been constrained to characterise as amounting almost "to an unfriendly act."

The claim of the Burma Government, that the recent Emergency Immigration Act is not a measure of discrimination against Indians, will hardly stand the test of impartial examination. Both the Britishers and Indians, have played their part in building up the trade, commerce and industry of that country. But, while the right of free entry of Britishers into that country is recognised no Indian can now in future enter Burma without the permission of the Government of Burma. If language

(Continued in Col. 3)

As a Japanese girl grows older, her attempts at hair-dressing become more and more elaborate. Sometimes a top-knot is left, at others, a rim of hair with a tonsure in the centre. Other more elaborate and artistic styles are also tried.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 4, 2003.
Muslim: Sabaan 2, 1366.
Parsi: Deh 22, 1316.
Sunrise 6-02 a.m. Sunset 7-19 p.m.
Hightide 02-02 15-00 Lowtide 08-07 21-20.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: "Foods and Nutrition" exhibition at the Bombay Sanitary Association Hall, 1st floor, Princess St., open between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. today (Sunday) Admission free.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Certificates and prizes will be distributed by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Member, to the successful students of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Ghatkopar Centre today (Sunday) at Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Kanyashala, Ghatkopar at 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Summer Solstice" today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: A joint meeting of the officers of the Congress Seva Dal and new cadets who took training last summer will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Congress House.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: The proposed general body meeting of Kerala Youth Congress will be held at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) in Podar College Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: The Theosophical Movement is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building.

WALLACE FLOUR MILLS: A meeting of the employees of Wallace Flour Mills will be held at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. under the presidentship of Advocate Sr. B. B. Panchotia, to take a strike ballot if the management failed to concede the demands of the employees by then.

KERALA SAHITHYA SAMITHI: Poet Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya will speak on "Life And Art" at a public meeting under the auspices of the Kerala Sahithya Samithi on today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Podar College of Commerce, Matunga.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Vrajasunderji of Gaudiya Mission will deliver discourse on "Life And Techings Of Lord Chaitanya" in English today (Sunday) at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, at 5-30 p.m. Samkirtanam ill precede and follow the discourse.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Yogiraj Gopal Chaitanya Devi of Bengal on the subject of "Kundalini" at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday).

SUBURBAN CATTLE OWNERS: Meeting of the Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners Co-operative Federation at Santa Cruz East, Bungalow No. 4 at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday).

TRAVANCORE PEOPLES ASSOCIATION: Public meeting today at 5-30 p.m. at Podar College Hall, Matunga. Mr. T. M. Varughese Travancore State Congress leader will preside.

GOVERNMENT STAFF FEDERATION: Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will address the members of the Bombay Government Staff Federation at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

KHER FOR RAJKOT

The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, will perform the inauguration ceremony of the Harijivandas and Hargovindas Bhavanbhai Kotak Institute of Science of the Shri Dharmendrashinhji College, Rajkot, on Monday morning (June 23).

Mr. Kher will leave Bombay by air on Monday morning and fly back the same evening.

Municipal Garden Workers

A meeting of the workers of Victoria Gardens was held last Friday, to consider the question of affiliating the Union to the INTUC. At the meeting it was unanimously resolved to affiliate the said Union to the INTUC. The President, Shri S. L. Silam then addressed the audience on the importance of trade unions. Mr. Broga Shahstri, Advocate and Sri H. N. Trivedi of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh were unanimously elected as Legal Adviser and General Secretary of the Union respectively.

NEW DIFFICULTY IN WATCH CO. DISPUTE

Union Accuses Management Of Repudiation Of Agreement

The Secretary, West End Watch Co. Employees' Union, writes:—

After having resolved most of the disputes in an amicable spirit the West End Watch Co. has raised a new difficulty. The firm had no provident fund or gratuity scheme prior to the forming of the Union. In order to accommodate them and avoid a conflict it was agreed that men with less than 10 years service would be entitled only for the provident fund and not to gratuity, whereas those with more than 10 years service would get the benefit of the gratuity scheme only and not of provident fund. Now the firm has included a clause which in fact states, that employees will be entitled to gratuity on retirement, disability or death, subject to the consent of the company. This condition is the very negation of the gratuity scheme and needs no comment. It is also a repudiation of the agreement already arrived at with the Union and which was confirmed by them in writing. The matter has now been placed before the Commissioner for Labour, Government of Bombay.

PROMOTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Indian Manufacturers' Association's View

The Committee of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association met at the Indian Merchants' Chamber last Friday under the chairmanship of Dr. K. A. Hamid, and discussed several matters pertaining to the Chemical Industry in India.

In particular, the Committee considered the present railway freight structure as affecting the Indian Chemical Industry and decided to invite the attention of the Government of India to the defects in the present rating structure and the necessity of revision of goods classification to foster the growth of the Indian Chemical Industry.

Among other matters discussed by the Committee were the question of improving the supply and distribution of caustic soda and glycerine, the enforcement of the Drugs Act, and the rules framed under the Act by the Govenment of India, and the Government's import policy as affecting the Indian Chemical Industry.

The Committee also decided to protest against the fresh levy of annas 2 per maund on Salt used for industrial purposes, since the abolition of Salt Tax.

MEASURES TO CHECK WARLI LAWLESSNESS

DAHANU, June 20 (A.P.I.): The Bombay Government is adopting measures to check Warli lawlessness it is stated.

Among the measures contemplated are the issue of detention warrants for suspected persons, opening of new police stations in the jungle-ridden villages of three taluks, re-posting old police officials having the knowledge of the disturbed areas, requisitioning of extra police from outside the districts, issue of firearms licenses and other protection to farmhouse owners who stay in jungles, mobile units for patrolling the main roads passing through jungles and checking the movements of suspected mischief-mongers.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

June 22, (Sunday)
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a. m. Swar Kalika (By D.Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0. News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Krishnarao Kalhapurey (Been) 8-45 Nanalal Krutt Geeto 9-0 Mukesh Chand 9-15 Roshanara Begam (Bibhas) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Natya Parampara Feature by V. B. Ambekar 12-15 Shivkumar Shukla (Madhmad Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Nalini Desai (Bhairavin Thumri) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music 4-20 Shivkumar Shukla (Madhwanti) 4-50 Mukesh Chand (Ghazal Iqbal) 5-0 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 5-15 Programme for Children (M) 5-45 Puria on Clarionet by L. K. Kunte 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. D. Mehendale 6-30 Gujarati Garbi Geeto 6-45 Kannad Bhajan 7-0 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 7-15 Programme of Gujrati Garbi Geet 7-30 Ratnakant Ramnathkar (Thumk Nanalal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan Navakavita (M) 8-45 Flora Fountain (G) by Sapal Crawford 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour Joseph Sziegeti (Violin and British Symphony Orchestra.

At a function held in the Corporation Hall on Friday evening Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was presented with a casket and an addres by his admirers to mark the completion of twenty-five years of his membership of the Corporation.

'WORK FOR A FREE GOA IN A FREE INDIA'

Dr. George Da Silva's Call To Goans

BOMBAY, Saturday: A call to the Goans to work for the establishment of "a Free Goa in a Free India" was made by Dr. George Da Silva presiding over the Goan Political Conference this evening at the Sunderbai Hall, Bombay.

Mr. Da Silva said: "From the time the Portuguese set foot in Goa, more than four hundred years ago, we have remained stagnant and static so far as our homeland is concerned. It is high time that we shake off our age-long lethargy and with the new born consciousness assert our birthright for better living and freedom from foreign yoke. Unless we avail ourselves of the opportunity which the world forces are offering us and make common cause with our neighbours in shaping our destiny in the right direction we shall stand guilty before the bar of future generations."

Dr. Da Silva emphatically declared that the committee of five appointed by the Governor-General to draw up the new constitution did not represent the people, it being composed of the lackeys of the dictators. "No tinkering with reforms will satisfy our needs and no constitution shall be acceptable to our people unless we have a determining voice in shaping it. We are in no mood to be dictated to. The fundamental basis must be social, economic and political democracy", he asserted.

He said that the aims and objects of the conference should be to devise a plan for our social, economic, political and cultural emancipation from foreigns domination and the all-round development of the people of Goa. He did not believe in the efficacy of the non-violent civil disobedience movement of Gandhiji nor in the revolutionary movement of the Socialists. Dr. Da Silva strongly criticised the present policy of the Congress High Command which, he discribed as "a political caucus."

Sir Luis Jose De Souza, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the gathering.

The open session of the Conference will meet to-morrow afternoon.

Control On Textile Industries

MANUFACTURERS URGE ABOLITION

A resolution urging abolition of control on textile industries was passed at the third annual general meeting of the Federation of Piecegoods and Yarn Merchants' Association of India held today at the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji presiding over the meeting said that manufacturers were of the opinion that continuation of controls was not going to improve conditions either for production or distribution and the sooner they were abolished the better.

Continuing he said that the emergency in India which existed in war time had not only disappeared, but was becoming more and more acute everyday. If, he added controls could not be removed and had to be worked successfully proper representation should be given to all interests concerned in working the same: otherwise one-sided decisions would weaken the very foundations on which they stood.

A second resolution requesting the Government to adopt a policy of restriction on the export of piecegoods was also adopted at the meeting.

American Couple Robbed

BOMBAY, June 21. (A.P.I.): Mr. R. Baits and his wife, an American couple described as tea planters in South India, who were travelling by rail to Bombay last night were robbed of cash and jewellery worth more than Rs. 9,000.

The victims were going back to the United Kingdom, giving up all their interest in tea plantations in Travancore. According to information furnished to the railway police at Victoria Terminus Mrs. Baits woke up in early hours of this morning between Poona and Dehu Road and found that their belongings had been mishandled. She woke up her husband and found that their valuables, which included a bag containing 40 pounds in currency, 200 dollars in traveller's cheques and gold and diamond jewellery had been stolen. They pulled the alarm chain and brought the train to a stop. A search was made with the help of the police, but no trace of the miscreants could be found. The couple reached Bombay and lodged a complaint with the railway police.

The Poona police are investigating.

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NEW YORK TO CALCUTTA IN 36 HRS. & 45 MTS.

American Clipper's Round The World Flight

CALCUTTA, June 21 (A.P.I.): The Pan-American Airways clipper "America" landed at Dum Dum airport, near Calcutta at 3-9 a.m. I.S.T. this morning from Karachi.

The clipper which is on the inaugural flight of the Pan-American Airways round-the-world service. carried about 15 newspaper chiefs of the States and the Mayor of San Francisco. Scheduled originally to arrive Calcutta at 9 I.S.T. last night, it had to return Karachi 90 minutes after it had left that airport owing to engine trouble. A restart from Karachi was made at 9-41 p.m., and the plane then had a pleasant flight to Calcutta.

Officials of the Government of India as well as the Bengal Government and the United States Consul-General were at the airport to receive the clipper.

The New York-Calcutta flight has been covered in 36 hours 45 minutes flying time.

The Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Roger D. Lapham, and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who is Executive Vice-President of the Houstaon Texas post will lay wreathes this morning at the Barraum-cemetery honouring the American war dead interred there.

MR. GOENKA—CLIPPER 'ECLIPSE' CASUALTY?

CALCUTTA, June 21 (A.P.I.): Mrs. Rukmani Goenka, who is reported killed in the crash of the clipper "Eclipse" in Syria, was the wife of Mr. K. P. Goenka, eldest son of Sir Badridas Goenka, the well-known Calcutta businessman.

Mr. K. P. Goenka was also travelling by the same plane and no information about him has been received here so far. Mr. and Mrs. Goenka were flying to London from Karachi.

Grand Mufti's Call To Indian Muslims

CALCUTTA, June 20, (API): In an appeal to Indian Muslims asking them to help the cause of Palestine, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Saiyid Amin-el-Husseini, who is now in Cairo, says: "Palestine is passing through its direst period. The Arabs have failed in their negotiations with England. They also failed when their case was submitted to U.N.O. because of the superiority of imperialistic designs and Jewish financial influence which have prevailed over right, justice and logic."

Rly. Employees Given Choice To Work In Pakistan Or India

CALCUTTA, June 21. (A.P.I.): According to instructions received from the Government of India. All railway employees are required to declare their choice in the matter of service in Pakistan or in the rest of India, says an announcement by the Public Relations Officer Calcutta railways

It is learnt that railway staff in Calcutta have already been circularised to indicate their choice.

JAP TEXTILES AGAIN IN PICTURE

U. S. Monopoly Of Cotton Supply

WASHINGTON, June 20 (U.P.A.): The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced to-day that the United States Commercial Company has sold 442,000,000 linear yards of cotton piecegoods and 31,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn produced in Japan. Sales were made to more than 30 foreign countries. including those to American converters.

R.F.C. said the value of the material, which has not yet been exported from Japan, was dol. 127,000,000.

Approximately 90 per cent of the textiles sold were made from cotton shipped to Japan by the Department of Agriculture. The remainder comprised raw cotton stocks found in Japan at the time of the occupation.

Delivery is expected to be completed by September.

R.F.C. said that the Japanese third quarter production of cotton fabrics was not expected to exceed 100,000,000 yards.

MADRAS, June 20 (A.P.I.): In order to improve public health the Madras Government to-day finalised a five-year plan for the opening up of 150 Primary Health Centres in the Province.

BANGALORE RACES

Bright Day For Bookmakers!

Distance Verdicts In Cup Events'

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 21: There were distance verdicts in cup events today.

The going was extremely heavy and hence there were several course scratchings today, at Bangalore, when the penultimate day's meeting was decided. To make matters worse there was a heavy downpour just before the beginning of the fifth event, and it lasted for nearly half an hour. This time again bookmakers had the better exchange, as only three favourites turned up in the card of seven events. In the Madras Cup and also the Apollo Cup, the winners recorded distance verdicts, while victories were easily gained in three more events also. Thrilling finish was only observed in the Rao Sahib Rajgopal Mudaliar Plate, in which the judges awarded the short-head verdict to All Motor who was placed on the rails, while to the spectators the runner-up, Prince Dara appeared like the winner on the outside. Trainer Tom Hill worked a clever coup on the winner as there was no substantial form to support him in the manner backed in the rings. With the facile win for Doodal Dandy in the following event this veteran trainer completed his double and carried the day's distinction.

37 solvers of the treble event pool collected Rs. 334 each.

BANGALORE, June 21 (A.P.I.): The following are the results of the Bangalore races on the sixth day.

THE COLEYANA PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

LADY BIRD (J. Tamavi) 9-3 Benjamin 1
APRIL SHOWER (Irani) 8-0 Thomson 2
FRANKIE (Sharif) 9-3 O'Neale 3
RANDOM HARVEST (Raja of Bobbili) 9-1 Shanker 4

Won by: 2½ lengths, 2 lengths and 1-1/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 63/8 for win, Rs. 31-8, 35 for places.
Winner trained by Tamavi.

MADRAS CUP—Distance 1 Mile, 2 Furlongs.

JADUGAR (Raja of Vivianagram) 8-5 Shanker 1
BATTLE SONG (Jasdewala) 9-0 Benjamin 2
BOUNTY (Dossa) 8-2 Thomson 3
TAP DANCE (Wandrekar) 7-5 Bourke 4

Not run: Hot Stuff.
Won by distance, 2 lengths 1½ length.
Time: 2 mins. 25-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 41 for win. Rs. 20, 17 for places.
Winner trained by Shill.

THE SAHARA PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

SHARJEEL (Shohe) 7-10 Percival 1
ALNADIR (Maharani Chimnabai) 8-2 McQuade 2
KHISHFALILAH (Subramaniam) 9-4 Shanker 3
FAUNS GRUSH (Banaji) 7-13 Mull Singh 4

Not run: Amalal Shabab. Zaki Pasha.
Won by head, ½ length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 48-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 55-8 for win, Rs. 19 19 and 18-8 for places.
Winner trained by Mehdi.

THE RAOSAHIB RAJAGOPAL MUDALIAR PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

ALL MOTOR (Rathnam) 7-8 Shankar 1
PRINCE DARA (Hoover) 8-8 Marrs 2
QUAKER OATS (Shidambaram) 9-1 Duffy 3
DOCTRINE (Burn) 8-2 Thomson 4

Not run: Doodal Dandy, Sweet Bee Plumbob, Lily of the Valley.
Won by short head, Neck 3/4 l.
Time: 1 min. 42-2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 42/8 for win, Rs. 13 12-8 and 13 for places.
Winner trained by T. Hill.

THE APOLLO CUP—Distance 1 Mile.

DOODAL DANDY (Subramaniam) 8-6 Shanker 1
ROYAL EXPRESS (Mr. and Mrs) Panjabi) 7-13, O'Neale 2
CARROTS (King) 9-3 Qurke 3
WILLING ACT (Kalyanasundaram) 9-4, Benjamin 4

Not run: Prince Dara. Injustice.
Won by dist. 2 lengths, 1-3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 56-1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win, Rs. 19, 28-8 and 5-8 for places.
Winner trained by T. Hill.

THE CAUVERY PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

NETTLED (Raja of Ramnad) 7-8 Marrs 1
THE CHEF (Zaminder of Chikkavaram) 9-4. Black 2
SURYA KANYA (Narasimhanlimr) O'Neale 3
CANDOUR (Thomas) 7-10 Shanker 4

Not run: Ewelairs Tarn, Faenza, Arieolus.
Won by exr. L, err. 1, 5 lengths,
Time: 1 min. 28 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 19, 37 and 29-8 for places.
Winner trained by Ali Asker.

THE LIBYA PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

BRAGANZA (Salam and Charukunhi) 8-3 Mull Singh 1
EDEN (Syed Saleh) 8-2 Benjamin 2
FORSAKEN (Stephen). 7-7 Shanker 3
TAKE IT EASY (Jalaland Dawood) 7-8 Bourke 4

Not run: Russian Bandin, Mahbub, Khalaf, Waaraja, Romp Home.
Won by 1 length 4 lengths ½ length.
Time: 1 min. 56-3/5 secons.
Tote paid Rs. 197-8 for win, Rs. 77-8, 22-8 and 19-8 for places.
Winner trained by Namdin.

Attlee On East Europe

"So-called Democratic Government Is A Travesty"

BARNSLEY, (England), June 21, (A.P.A.): Prime Minister Attlee said today that "Human Rights are denied and so-called Democratic Government is a Travesty" in several countries of Eastern Europe".

"I am concerned that there should be people in this country, and people who profess to be Socialists, who appear to condone things that are done by Governments that call themselves Left, when they would protest vigorously if precisely the same things were done by Governments of the Right", Attlee said in a speech prepared for a minor demonstration.

"Freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and personal freedom is the right of the individual whether he is a Capitalist or a workman, a conservative, a liberal or a socialist", the Prime Minister declared.

"Wherever you find the right of opposition denied, wherever you find such devices as the single list of candidates, wherever you find a Government that cannot be removed by the method of the ballot box, there is no true democracy, there is no true freedom"

UNFAIR TO WORKING CLASS

Truman Denounces Congress Labour Bill

WASHINGTON. June 20 (Reuter): President Truman carried his fight against the Congress Labour Bill to the people and denounced it in a coast-to-coast radio address to-night as "a shocking piece of legislation" which was "bad for labour, bad for management and bad for the country."

Justifying his veto of the bill, which earlier in the day was overriden by the House of Representatives, President Truman said the Bill was "unfair to the working people of this country. It clearly abuses the right which millions of our citizens now enjoy to join together and bargain with their employers for fair wages and fair working conditions."

WALLACE'S CHANCES OF BEING NEXT U. S. PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, June 20, (A. P. A.): Supporters of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice-President, for the Democratic Party's nomination for President in 1948. assert Wallace has a chance to win if there is a business depression in the United States within the nert year.

Recently a "Henry A. Wallace Club" was revived in Washington after being dormant for about two years. Joe Cloud, a writer and Chairman of the Club, published a newspaper advertisement which said "depression has already begun" and called on Wallace supporters to rally. Cloud said he believed. Wallace would "have to be drafted" for the nomination before he would accept it.

DUTCH PROPOSAL FOR JOINT FORCE

Shahriar Summons Ministers To Formulate Reply

BATAVIA, June 21, (Reuter): The Indonesian Premier, Dr. Sutan Shahriar, tonight summoned key Cabinet Ministers, party leaders and some members of the provincial parliament to Batavia to discuss and formulate a reply to the Netherlands Commission-General's latest note.

The note asked whether the Republic was prepared to accept its economic and military proposals for implementation of the Linggadjati Agreement in addition to the Dutch Interim Government proposals.

Dr. Shariar's decision was announced after he had met some of his Ministers and Advisers.

According to reliable Republican sources the political crisis may reach its gravest stage on this issue. One of the Dutch proposals is that there should be a joint military police force to maintain law and order in the Republic.

It is well-known that it would be likely to cause a political split among the Republicans if it were accepted.

The texts of the vital letters between the Commission-General and the Indonesian Delegation that led to the new grave situation were released this afternoon.

The first was Dr. Shahriar's note which told the Dutch that the Republic agreed to the institution of an Interim Government at short notice and the 'de jure' position of Lieutenant-Governor-General Hubertus Van Mook proposed by the Dutch. It asked the Commissioners to initiate further negotiations about the form of the Interim Government with East Indonesia and Borneo. It defined the Interim Government's task as the establishment of federal organs and said it was hoped that in Indonesia's transition period until 1949 the Interim Government would show more similarity to what the Republicans proposed.

In a second letter, the Commission-General rejected the earlier Republican counter-memorandum to the Dutch five-point Interim Government proposals of May 27 and concluded that they did not summarily rejected the Commissioner's proposal for a joint military force to maintain order which it called a "mixed constabulary to be constituted under the joint directorate of internal security".

This meant that joint responsibility for the security of the inhabitants of all races, which according to the Linggadjati Agreement should be a common concern in the interim period, was refused.

The third letter from the Commissioners explained the Commission-General's rejection of the Republican counter-memorandum and Dr. Sutan Shahriar's conciliatory note had crossed it. It said the Commissioners observed in Dr. Shahriar's letter the endeavour to bridge the large gap between the memoranda exchanges.

It asked for an early answer on how far the brief wording of Dr. Shahriar's note contained acceptance of all the Dutch proposals of May 27. It said it noted acceptance on the Interim Government point but commented that in all other respects the Republican proposals did not show any further approach to the Dutch proposals. It is to this letter that the Republicans have now to reply.

DUTCH-INDONESIAN GUN DUEL

A Republican Army communique issued at Jogjakarta claimed today that a Dutch cruiser and an Indonesian coastal battery engaged in a gun duel at Mantjar, south of Banjalegi, East Java, yesterday. The cruiser was not identified.

One newspaper report said an Indonesian was killed and three others injured, but the Dutch failed to confirm the incident.

INDONESIAN DELEGATION TO ARAB STATES

BAGHDAD, June 21, (Reuter): The Deputy Foreign Minister for the Indonesian Republic of Java and Sumatra, Hadji Agoes Salim, is expected in Iraq next week.

He is leading a delegation to thank the Iraq Government for their friendly attitude to the new Republic and to establish diplomatic relations.

Reliable sources believe that the delegation may negotiate a trade agreement.

The delegation will later make a tour of Arab countries.

NO CONFIDENCE IN JENKINS

Punjab Muslim League Asks For Governor's Recall

LAHORE, June 21, (A.P.I.): The Punjab Muslim League Assembly Party at a three-hour meeting held today passed a resolution expressing lack of confidence in Sir Evan Jenkins, Governor of the Punjab in view of his "partisan attitude", and requesting the Governor-General of India to recall Sir Evan Jenkins "during these decisive days".

The meeting appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Mian Mumtaz Daulatana and Maulana Daood Ghaznavi to wait in deputation on Mr. M. A. Jinnah to acquaint him with the feelings of the Punjab Muslims against the Governor.

Indore's Praja Mandal Session Postponed

INDORE, June 21 (A.P.I.): The State Praja Mandal Executive Committee has decided to postpone the session of the Praja Mandal, which was to be held today and tomorrow. This decision, it is stated, was taken after a communication had been received by the Executive from the Prime Minister of Indore to the effect that it was the earnest desire of the Maharaja to establish responsible government in the state and to enable him to fulfil this desire the Praja Mandal session should be postponed to July. The Prime Minister states that important declarations regarding Indore's political future will shortly be made.

H.M.I.S. "Gadavari" In Bombay Harbour ...

POST-WAR JAPANESE

"Submissive Without Being Cringing"

BOMBAY Saturday.

An interesting account of post-war life in Japan, a striking feature of which was claimed to be the "willingness of the people to democratise themselves", was given to newspapermen today by officers and men of H.M.I.S. "Godavari", a sloop of the Royal Indian Navy, which reached Bombay this week after serving for six months with the British Pacific Fleet.

Officers on board showed pressmen mementos they had brought from Nippon. They consisted of exquisite hand-made artware, miniature Shinto shrines and two "pot-trees" one of which was said to be nearly 50 years old. The Japanese, they said, specialised in cultivating these unusual plants.

The men spoke of the Japanese people as being "submissive without being cringing" and courteous to a fault. On her way back to India the sloop touched at important Chinese ports. Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Indian Ambassador at Nanking, visited the ship and four officers had the honour of being given an audience by Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek.

H.M.I.S. 'Godavari' was first commissioned in June 1943 in England, and during the war saw service in the Atlantic Ocean and with the Eastern Fleet while employed on escort duties and anti-submarine work.

Captain B. L. Kapur, Inter-Services Public Relations Officer, Bombay, supervised arrangements for the Press party visiting the sloop.

KRIPALANI LEAVES CALCUTTA ON JUNE 23

CALCUTTA, June 20 (A. P. I.): Acharya Kripalani, who is having discussions on the political and other problems of partition with Bengal Congress leaders, is scheduled to leave Calcutta on the 23rd morning.

The Congress President and Mrs. Kripalani were guests at a party given by the Indian Chamber of Commerce this evening. Some other functions have also been organised in their honour for to-morrow and Sunday.

BARODA, June 20 (A.P.A.):—The Government of Baroda have appointed a committee consisting of three members, Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar, Minister for Education, Mr. P. T. Munshi, Co-operative and Labour Minister and General Burch, for evolving a practical scheme of military training to be introduced in the educational institutions in the State.

Sovereignty Of Consembly Now Definite

Dr. Rajendra Prasad On Changes Wrought By Acceptance Of June 3 Plan

NEW DELHI, June 21 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, said in an interview today that as a result of the acceptance of the June 3 plan the position of the Constituent Assembly as a sovereign body had become "more clear, definite and determined."

Although the Assembly had come into being under the Cabinet Mission's Plan of last year, he did not think all the provisions of that plan would continue to bind the Assembly. "I take it that the provision relating to double majority in regard to communal matters no longer binds the Constituent Assembly."

Asked how the work of the Constituent Assembly would be affected as a result of acceptance of H.M.G.'s Plan of June 3, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "One effect of our accepting the statement of June 3 is that in case the Punjab also decides in favour of a division of the province, as Bengal has done already, there will be a change in the composition of the Constituent Assembly as members representing these provinces will have to be re-elected by the two sections of the provincial assemblies. There may be a further change if Sylhet decides in favour of joining Eastern Bengal."

But apart from the composition, he did not think there would be any difference in the method and procedure of work in the Constituent Assembly.

"The Constituent Assembly", Dr. Rajendra Prasad added, "has always treated itself as a sovereign body and that position becomes more clear, definite and determined after the statement of June 3."

Asked whether the double majority provision in regard to communal issues would continue to bind the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "Although the Assembly was elected under the provisions of the statement of May 16, 1946, I do not think that all the provisions of that statement will continue to bind the Assembly. I take it that the provision relating to double majority in regard to communal matters no longer binds the Constituent Assembly. The reason for it has disappeared by the establishment of Pakistan, for which it was in a sense a substitute."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said he had not received any formal communication from the Muslim League members in the Indian Union provinces about joining the Assembly at its July Session so far, although one gentleman had already signed the register.

NO CHANGE IN FOOD DEPT.

Answering a question on food, as to whether there was going to be any difference, by reason of the division of the country, in the food policy and administration of the Government of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said he was hoping there would be no change in the administration of the Food Department. "Up to now the whole department has been working on a voluntary basis in which the provinces and the states were helping and co-operating with the Central Government. Whatever success it has achieved has been due to this co-operation on the part of all the units, whether in British India or in the Indian States. So, at any rate, so long as the present food crisis continues, it is absolutely necessary that there should be no change in this.

WHY CONGRESS ACCEPTED JUNE 3 PLAN

Kher Says, It Envisages Federal Structure With Strong Centre

BOMBAY Saturday: A composite picture of the future provincial constitutions, where elected governors will act as constitutional heads and have their relations with their cabinets based on British parliamentary lines was given to the members of the Congress Legislature Party by Mr B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, this evening

Mr Kher gave the party meeting which was attended by 93 of the aggregate 143 members the reasons for the Congress acceptance of the British June 3 Plan and said that it envisaged a federal structure with a strong centre broadbased on adult franchise. There would be linguistic provinces 'as far as possible' and it was for each province to decide whether to have an unicameral or a bicameral legislature. The Governors would be elected.

It was decided to hold the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in Poona in the last week of August.

The Prime Minister outlined the main features of the Bill to amend the Primary Education Act which he will pilot in his capacity as Education Minister. This important Bill breaks new ground in that it will make provisions for Government bearing all the expenses of Primary Education in the province. Hitherto primary schools subsisted on grants partly from the Government and partly from the local boards. Selection boards are to be constituted for effecting the choice of teachers. Mr. Kher had not concluded his anaylsis of the provisions of the Bill when the meeting dispersed to meet on Sunday afternoon.

Two other important Bills—one to amend the Village Panchayats Act and the other concerning the establishment of a city civil courts in Bombay—will also be taken up by the Poona session. The former contemplates the setting up of Panchayats in villages having a population of more than 1,000 and will aim at an ultimate target of 5,000 such panchayats in the province. It is learnt that the work of the Committee appointed to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a city civil court in Bombay has been completed and their report placed in the hands of the cabinet.

The Harijan Temple Entry Bill and the Anti-Fragmentation Bill, which were referred to Select Committees during the February sessions would also be taken up.

A resolution expressing grief over the death of Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, a former M.L.A. from Ahmedabad, was passed by the meeting.

The party welcomed two new members to their fold. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Mr. Venkata Reddi Huli.

Governor's Directive To Members

CALCUTTA, June 21, (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bengal has called upon the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly from West Bengal and East Bengal to elect new representatives to the existing Constituent Assembly of India and the new Constituent Assembly of Pakistan respectively.

Nominations for the new elections must be completed by June 30

Pooling for West Bengal will be on July 4 and for East Bengal on July 5.

West Bengal has been asked to elect 19 representatives to the existing Constituent Assembly of India, of whom four shall be Muslims elected by Muslims only and the remaining shall be non-Muslims returned by non-Muslims only. Legislators from East Bengal have similarly been called upon to elect 41 representatives to the new Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 29 of them shall be Muslims elected by Muslim members only and the remaining 12 shall be non.Muslims elected by non-Muslims members.

Partition Council

CALCUTTA, June 21, (A.P.I.): It is understood that a high power committee, to be known as Partition Council consisting of two Congress and two Muslim League nominees, will shortly be appointed by the Governor of Bengal to deal with all questions that may arise out of the decision that Bengal should be partitioned.

Under this committee, there will be an official steering committee consisting of one Hindu and one Muslim officer to be nominated by the two organisations. Several departmental Committees probably one for each Department will also be formed for the division of assets, liabilities records and services.

It is learnt that the Departmental Committees will make their recommendations and reports to the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will consider and co-ordinate these reports and make its own recommendations and report to the Partition Council.

It is stated that if on any matter there is any difference of opinion between the Muslim League and the Congress in the Partition Council, the matter will be referred to a arbitration tribunal.

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT

Maulana Azad Contradicts Story

SIMLA, June 21, (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Member in the Interim Government, categorically contradicted the press report suggesting that he is going to Egypt as India's Ambassador. He said neither the Congress High Command nor he had at any time given the matter even a moment's thought. There was, of course, a suggestion for a goodwill mission to the Middle-East but the suggestion has been postponed for the time being. Some names were under consideration for the tour and the personnel of the mission would be announced at the proper time.

J. P.'s Appeal To Railwaymen

RANCHI, June 20 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist Leader and President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has issued the following appeal this evening to all railwaymen.

"The convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Gorakhpur fixed June 27 as a special day when railwaymen throughout the country should demonstrate once again the solidarity for which they are famous and when they should raise their united voice in support of the demands which the Gorakhpur Convention framed after examination of the Central Pay Commission's report. I wish hereby to remind you all of this decision of the convention and appeal to you to make on June 27 such an exemplary demonstration of your strength and solidarity that no one may ever deny to you justice and a fair deal. Hundreds of meetings should be held and the resolutions of the convention reiterated. Wherever desirable, in order to appeal for wider public support, there should be processions and other suitable demonstrations. All demonstrations must be orderly and peaceful and there should be no strikes on that day. I have been informed by the General Secretary of the Federation that the Railway Board will meet representatives of the Federation on July 1. Let railwaymen show on June 27 what sanctions their representatives will have behind them when they meet the Railway Board."

"SECRET OF ETERNAL YOUTH"

Draw On Nature's Inexhaustible Store Of Energy, Says Andre Karpati

"The Secret of Eternal Youth" was the subject of an interesting talk given at the Mazdaznan on Thursday by the Hungarian artist, Andre Karpati, under the presidentship of Framroze Bode.

Nature, observed the speaker, is for ever young because it always renew itself. We must know this process and renew ourselves constantly. Then we can remain ever young. New leaves sprout on the same age-old trees and the wild animals, whether two or hundred years old, look equally young. There is abundance of power and energy in the universe. The essence is how to tap them. If man lived according to the laws of Nature he can harness for himself this energy and power.

Nature has four chief elements of life without which nobody can live. These are Air, Water, Sun and Earth. They are at once the store-houses, collecting centres, distributing agencies and media for drawing on the power and energy in Nature.

He explained the biological process going on in our bodies The cells of the body die every minute. In seven years we die completely But if we know how to die perfectly and renew ourselves in accordance with Nature, we can live perfectly without disease or death. We make for the loss from the food we eat So we should be very careful about our diet. Man is a fruitarian and things raw and ripe is the natural diet for man; for boiling means spoiling. Hence natural life and reformed diet is the secret of eternal youth.

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50 YEARS IN LEGAL PROFESSION

Sir L. Stone's Tribute To Mr. A. S. Davar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the reception held in the Small Causes Court, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the President of the Bombay Advocates' Association. Mr A. S. Davar, B.A., LLB., who has completed 50 years of service in the legal profession, Sir Leonard Stone, Kt., O.B.E., the Chief Justice of Bombay unveiled a portrait of Mr. Davar.

In a short speech His Lordship said that Mr. Davar came from a family, whose members had distinguished themselves in the legal profession for three generations. It would be interesting, he said, if Mr Davar wrote a book and gave the benefit of his vast experience to others

Among other items, on the evening's programme, were a speech by the Chairman of the Davar Golden Jubilee Committee welcoming the Hon. the Chief Justice, and presentation of an address in a silver casket to Mr. Davar by his fellow advocates. The programme ended with an at-home to the large gathering

Mr. Ahmed Rahimtoola

Mr. Ahmed Rahimtoola, who recently resigned his office as a Presidency Magistrate having worked for nearly two years, has been appointed President of the Privy Council of Baroda. Mr. Ahmed is the youngest son of the late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed and Tata Steel Dfds were nominally quoted at Rs. 2020 to Rs. 2025.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 21.

The local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 446 for September but the market opened quiet at Rs. 445/8 and declined at Rs. 444/12 on scattered long liquidation. At this level there was active buying and September readily rose to Rs. 447. The demand was satisfied and the market steadied at Rs. 446/8.

Monthly teji-mandi was declared to-day at the level of Rs. 435/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	..... Rs.	434 12 0
I.C.C. September	.....	446 2 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 20

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
July	438	434-3/4	434-7/8
Sept.	449-1/2	446-1/4	446-3/8
Karachi 4F July	48-11-0	48-2-3	48-4-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September is 1443 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 21.

The local market was unfavourably influenced by reports of rain and we receive reports of beneficial rains from upcountry the market looks like sagging.

Castorseeds September delivery opened to-day at Rs. 141/8 against Rs. 143/8 yesterday and improved at Rs. 142/10 on short covering but again quietened at Rs. 142/2. Ready Bombay delivery was quoted at Rs. 30/8 while Goa and Navlakhi delivery stood at Rs. 30, Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs. 29. Castorseeds oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 21 and Commercial quality was placed at Rs. 18.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 28/4. July August delivery business was done at Rs. 28/1 and September option was quoted at Rs. 28/3.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 33 and Coromandal as well as Bold stood at Rs. 32. Groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills was quoted at Rs. 19/8. July delivery at Rs. 19/4 and August delivery at Rs. 19/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 20

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	92-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	105-11-16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	113-1/2
National Bank of India	36-1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 20.

July 2.15-3/4 to 2.15-1/2.
September 2.12-3/4 to 2.12-1/2.
December 2.11 to 2.11-3/4.
May 2.08-3/4 to 2.08-1/2.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 20.

AAustralian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 June-July quoted

CHICAGO GRAINS IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, June 20, (U. P. A.): Irregular prices featured today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange. Prices developed this tendency after early firmness due to hedging of wheat following optimistic reports on threshing results in big south-western production centers. Corn closed lower after July and went above $2.00 a bushel the highest price on record.

MEXICAN MONEY MARKET STEADY.

MEXICO CITY, June 20, (U. P. A.): The Mexican Money Market remained steady yesterday. All types of gold were quoted at 4.06 and all silver at 1.01.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 21.

The Bullion market opened steady and declined on speculative unloading but at the decline there was scattered short covering.

In the last two days New York silver price has declined about 8 cents per ounce owing to utter absence of demand. All these months Indian demand was mainly responsible for higher price in New York. But the ban on imports of silver in this country is telling on the price structure and even London is compelled to reduce silver quotation.

In the local market ready silver opened at Rs. 177/4 and declined at Rs. 176/2 on moderate liquidation but steadied at Rs. 176/8. Ashad gold opened to-day at Rs. 115/4 and declined at Rs. 114/10 but steadied at Rs. 114/14.

Later on there was liquidation in siver and final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	174-8-0
Ready Gold	115-0-0
Ashad Gold	114-12-0
Sovereign	73-8-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 20.

July	36.62—27
October	31.62—25
October highest	31.98-11
October lowest	31.57—30
December	30.52—17
January	30.06—18
March	29.98
May	29.38—11
Middling Spot	37.60—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	36.62—24
October	31.60—36
December	30.43—34
March	29.83—25
May	29.25—34
Middling Spot	37.60—20

NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW.

NEW YORK, June 20, (U. P. A.): Messrs. Handy and Harman slashed the foreign silver price by five cents per fine ounce today bringing the week's price drop to a total of 11 cents. At the lower price of 59-3/4 cents per ounce, the volume of business transacted approximated 200,000 ounces.

The new price is the lowest since September 21, 1945, when the quotation was 44-3/4 cents per ounce.

On Thursday, Handy and Harman posted a price of 64-3/4 cents, lowering its quotation in response to several adverse market factors, including the curtailment of silver-ware production at the present time. Silverware manufacturers normally are one of the biggest consumers of silver and have been cutting their output for some time as the demand dwindled and the vacation season approached. Earlier in the day, Eastman Codak & Co., one of the world's biggest users of silver in the production of camera supplies, announced a curtailment of photographic paper production since the current output is exceeding demand The move was described as a result of the situation throughout the industry in which producers of photographic supplies particularly paper are outstripping the demand.

Thursday, reduction to 64-3/4 cents followed the reduction on Tuesday to 68-3/8 cents and the reduction on Monday to 69-3/4 cents from 70-3/4 cents which had been maintained since May 26

U K. SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, June 20. (U. P. A.): United Kingdom's imports of refined silver for the month of May totalled 1.669.908 ounces of which the United States furnished 1.336,513 ounces or 80 per cent.

Exports during the same period The surplus amount of bullion India took 1.218.225 ounces or about 93 per cent

The surplus amount of bullion remaining for domestic consumption or stocks is around 359,000 ounces

LONDON SILVER DOWN THREE PENCE PER OUNCE.

LONDON June 20. (U. P. A.): Following the break in the New York price. the London price was marked down three pence per ounce to 39 pence for both spot and forward.

NEW YORK SILVER DOWN FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK June 20, (U. P. A.): The price of silver on the New York Market today was down five cents per ounce and was quoted at 59-3/4 cents. The previous day's quotation was 64-3/4 cents per ounce

CONTINUED STRONG SITUATION ON WORTH STREET.

NEW YORK, June 20, (U.P.A.): Small spot sales of 80-square print cloth fabric at an advance of one cent to a new high of 33 cents per yard featured today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

LONDON PEPPER EXTREMELY QUIET.

LONDON, June 20, (U.P.A.) Extremely quiet conditions prevailed during today's session of the London pepper market. White was quoted nominally at 2/2-1/2 and black 1/6-1/4

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2nd Week

IMPERIAL

U. N. Military Staff Committee

Soviet Members Walk Out In Protest

LAKE SUCCESS, June 20 (Reuter): The Soviet members of the United Nations' Military Staff Committee walked out here today in protest against the committee's consideration of certain questions put by Colonel William Hodgson of Australia, at the last meeting of the Security Council.

The Russian delegates held that as the questions—which asked for clarification of certain points in the military Committee's report—were not formally asked by the Security Council as a whole, the Military Staff Committee was not obliged to answer them.

The answer to Colonel Hodgson's questions was transmitted to the Security Council by the remaining four representatives on the Military Staff Committee without Soviet approval.

M. Andrei Gromyko told newsmen that the walkout did not mean that Russia would boycott the Military Staff meetings. It was emphasised that it was not serious, was a procedural quibble and did not affect the future work of the Military Committee.

SOVIET OPPOSITION

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), June 20 (Reuter): The Soviet Delegate today opposed putting the question of the Governor of Trieste on the Security Council agenda until the peace treaty with Italy was fully ratified by all signatories.

Mr. Herschell Johnson (United States) recalled that the Foreign Ministers in New York had agreed that the Governor should take office "simultaneously with the entry into force" of the Italian peace treaty, and asked how that could be done unless the Council made arrangements beforehand.

The Council decided by a vote of nine in favour with two abstentions —Australia and Soviet Russia—to examine the question in closed session later today.

French Terms Unacceptable

Chi Minh Explains Break-Down Of Talks

SAIGON, June 20. (Reuter): Dr. Ho Chi Minh, President of the Republic of Vietnam, in a fresh statement to Vasudev Rao Reuter's Correspondent here, to-day confirmed the Vietnam statement that the French-Vietnam peace talks broke down because of "unacceptable conditions" made by France.

He declared: "We sent several messages for peace, but the French have not replied. The last time—on April 24—the French and colonial militarists presented to us humiliating and unacceptable conditions, namely delivering our aims to the French and total liberty for French troops to move about the country. This compels us to continue the struggle"

Reaffirming that "we want unity and independence in the French Union' he declared: 'Unity means one common Central Government and central parliament for the whole country of Viet Nam. Cochin China, Annam and Tonkin, each having its own autonomous administrative organ democratically elected by its population and placed under the control of the Central Government.

U. S. GRANT TO PERSIA

WASHINGTON, June 20. (Reuter): The United States Government today granted the Persian Government a 25,000,000 dollar credit for the purchase of guns, tanks, lorries, mechanised equipment and clothing for the Persian army.

A Persian Embassy spokesman stressed that there had been nine months of negotiations for the purchase of this equipment from the United States army surplus.

The agreement was not connected with the "Truman Doctrine" of aid to countries threatened by Communist infiltration, he said, and added that it was subject to approval by the Persian Parliament.

The United States State Department later announced that the loan would be repayable over 15 years, and would carry a rate of interest of 2 3/8 per cent.

3,000 Secondary Teachers On Strike

ONE-DAY DEMONSTRATION FOR BETTER PAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Majority of 186 secondary schools in Bombay City and Suburbs remained closed to-day, as the secondary teachers staged a one-day strike to press their demands for better scales of pay and service conditions, representation of teachers on the management and the right to form unions.

The managements of some of the institutions kept open the schools for an hour or two in the morning, but had to close them either due to the absence of students or of teachers. Many of the schools were voluntarily closed, as the students did not attend the classes as a mark of sympathy with the cause of their teachers. The strike in Bombay is said to involve about 3,000 teachers.

The call to observe a province-wide demonstration was made by the Organising Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers' Association at its conference in Andheri in April last to protest against, what they called, the meagre scales of pay suggested by the Bombay Government.

Mr. B. D. Padwal, Secretary of the Committee, emphatically denied the report that the Committee did not consult the Council of the Federation on the course of action they had adopted. He said it was only a move on the part of the Council, which was dominated by Headmasters, to sabotage their cause. The Organising Committee was fully empowered by the Conference to take the necessary action to press their claims. He added that the Council had not even forwarded copies of resolutions passed at the Conference to the Government. Mr. Padwal was confident that the secondary teachers were solidly behind the stand the Committee had taken.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRESS

LONDON, June 20 (Reuter): The Royal Commission enquiring into the conduct and control of the British Press announced this afternoon that it would publish written evidence submitted to it in present sessions, all of which have so far been held in camera. Having yesterday heard oral evidence from the National Union of Journalists, the Commission stated that it had decided to invite evidence from these classes of newspaper-owning companies: those forming large groups, those owning daily or national Sunday newspapers and those owning five or more provincial newspapers.

The Commission would also ask for evidence from a selection of companies which did not fall into these categories including some of those owning political periodicals.

The Commission did not propose to ask proprietors of trade, technical, specialised or religious journals to submit evidence.

"The Commission is inviting associations of proprietors and associations of journalists who have not already submitted evidence to do so' says a statement issued by the Commission. "At a later stage in the Commission's inquiry, invitations will be sent to news agencies, advertisers' organisations and others whom the Commission may think it necessary to consult."

Labour Rebel Blames Russia

Soviet Shows Ruthless Disregard For British Friendship

LONDON, June 20 (Reuter): Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Richard Crossman, who led the revolt of labour rank and file against the foreign policy of Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, last autumn, declared in a radio broadcast here to-night that the possibility of winning Russian confidence for British Socialists had faded away because of the "ruthless disregard the Russians have shown for British offers of friendship."

Mr. Crossman, who has frequently warned the Government of the danger of drawing too close to the United States to the prejudice of relations with the Soviet Union, commented on yesterday's debate on foreign policy in Europe: "There is now a more general acceptance of the view that Mr. Bevin's method of handling the Russians is the only possible method."

He concluded: "Forces over which we have no control are dividing the world and I at least am convinced Mr. Bevin is as determined as we are to prevent this if, and it is a very big if to-day, it is still possible."

Momentous Meeting Of N.W.F.P Leaders

PESHAWAR, June 20. (A.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who returned to Peshawar from Delhi today met Frontier Ministers when he is believed to have informed them about his recent talks with Mr. Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Frontier Ministers are leaving for Bannu to-morrow morning to attend a joint meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Frontier Congress Parliamentary Party and the Redshirt Salars from all over the Province.

MILLIONS BENEFIT BY DISCOVERY OF NEW INSECTICIDES

Insecticides have contributed immensely to the health and comfort of the human race. Among the powerful insect killers that have combated the ravages of malaria, typhoid, dysentery and other diseases which are spread by insects, none have been more effective than DDT and pyrethrum.

DDT, the latest of these scientific developments, kills flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other disease-bearing insects. DDT is a complete departure from the earlier methods of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. One of the great advantages of DDT is that surfaces sprayed with a 5% DDT oil solution remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. When DDT is sprayed on walls, ceilings, screens and other surfaces the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. While DDT is not quick-acting and possesses no great knock-down power, it brings sure death to insects.

Pyrethrum, on the other hand, is noted for its rapid killing action. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum sprays. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Once an insect passes through the pyrethrum type of spray, it becomes immediately paralyzed, falls instantly to the ground and soon dies. It should be remembered, however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value.

DDT sprayed on surfaces gives the home long-lasting protection, and pyrethrum sprayed into the air gets rid of annoying insects immediately. Entomologists say that when these two are used together they form a perfect combination for complete protection from insects in the home.

2 Insect Killers You Can Rely On

To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY,** ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT,** look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, *use* FLIT *Surface Spray*

For quick killing power, rely on FLIT

'TIMES' WARNING TO INDIAN LEADERS

Advises Cautious Handling Of States

LONDON, June 20 (I.P.A.): A warning that certain bigger Princes could increase their present military forces by recruitment among ex-soldiers if it should come to a showdown between them and the successor Government is given by "The Times" Delhi correspondent in a despatch on Indian States in which Indian politicians are advised to exercise restraint in dealing with them.

"What stand Britain would take if Hindustan as British Dominion should make war on Hyderabad?" asks "The Economist" and says: "Their international position is dubious." The paper adds: "Britain in renouncing paramountcy may consider them to have legitimately resumed their former independence but as yet they do not exist in relation to other Governments"; and expresses the fear "that Congress-ruled Hindustan may be expected to try imposing sovereignty on recalcitrant States by force if necessary."

"The Tribune" is suspicious of the Arab League which it says "is naturally interested in Pakistan."

"The Tribune" also understands that a proposal is under consideration that Afghanistan should join Pakistan as a part of the new State.

"Time and Tide" criticises Congress prostarting polemics with the Princes "who are not unnaturally taking heaven-sent your houses" and points out both your houses" and points out that Nehru will have to deal with quite a number of States where rulers would not like to play part as mediatized Princes did in the nineteenth century Germany

"Will Iraq welcome the formation of Pakistan-Afghanistan State as associate of the Arab League?" I.P.A. asked Foreign Minister Jambali today. The Minister thought the question was premature but stressed Iraq's desire for friendship with free India whether as single. dual or any other form Indian people freely decide. He referred in most cordial terms to India's Ambassador Asaf Ali at Lake Success.

"PEOPLE WHOLLY BEHIND STATE IN ASSERTION OF INDEPENDENCE"

(Continued from Page 9)

this issue. Public opinion is gaining so much strength that within a few weeks I believe that it will not be possible for the State Congress openly to speak against Travancore Government that they were curbing public opinion or are guilty of Fascist methods as suggested by certain Congress adherents who are apt to enthus over every case and every person or group that may be in the ascendant for the time being. I hereby issue an invitation to every newspaper in India to send here as observers to judge the situation for themselves"

I have endeavoured to point out in several Conference and statements that the decisions now ratified by the Constituent Assembly, the objectives resolution of the Constituent Assembly, which though practically nullified by the acceptance of Dominion Status is bound to be ratified at the next and succeeding sittings of the Assembly and the general antagonistic attitude of the Congress to States who do not follow its dictates may operate to the prejudice of the economic and industrial future of Travancore, whose position is peculiar.

"PEOPLE ARE BEHIND STATE"

I am not alone in the opinion that there is no real democracy within the Congress, and Babu Purushottam Das Tandon has openly stated that the recent decisions taken by the Congress are not in consonance with the real will of the people. I do not wish to repeat my previous arguments, but the people of Travancore are fully cognisant of, and are wholly behind the State in its assertion of independence.

He reiterates that the special problems of Travancore demand its independent status which is as much its birth-right as it is that of any other autonomous unit in India, that this independence will not be used excepting for the purpose of forwarding the interests of India as a whole, but that the Maharaja and the people of Travancore are determined at all costs and at whatever risk, to preserve not their own isolation but their own Swarajya, which will be compatible with the evolution of common and—harmonious policies for the country as a whole.

BELIEF IN U.N.O

Practically the discussions that take place today in this matter ignores the existence of the UNO. We either believe in it or do not. If we believe in any thoughts of subjugation and rebellion are mischievous and irrelevant. If we do not believe in it the world will be a congeries of warring elements and each element has to work in self-defence and self-vindication. Travancore is one such unit.

It believes in the Union of India. It believes in the UNO, but it also believes in the need for its own independence, consistent with interdependence with the other units comprising the great land of India. What it does not believe in is the dragooning of every self-reliant unit into submission to a regime that is democratic in its professions and authoritarian in practice, and is apt to use the press and the platform and the radio for steam-hammering opposition to its own ideologies. They have varied from time to time from Independence Dominion Status from the non-vivisection of India into an appeal for Pathanisthan".

150 HOUSES GUTTED IN LAHORE ARSON CASES

Nine Killed In Bomb Explosions: 24-Hour Curfew Imposed

LAHORE June 21 (API): More than forty cases of arson had been reported from different parts of the city and suburbs upto 5 p.m. The most serious fire is burning in Mozang where eight houses are ablaze in one lane besides about half a dozen other fires raging simultaneously.

An A. P. I. correspondent who drove through the curfew-covered area found desterted streets without any activity. Markets, comme cial houses and a large number of private offices did not open and what little activity was noticeable was brought to an abrupt ending with the imposition of 24-hour curfew. Thick clouds of black smoke arising out of two dozen fires covered the sky over a major part of the town. Besides the Corporation fire-brigades two military fire engines have been requisitioned to cope with the situation.

"There was further deterioration in the communal situation today. Occasioned by a very serious bomb incident in Sabzi Mandi", says a Punjab Government 'communique' issued in Lahore this afternoon.

The 'communique' adds: "About 7 a.m. two bombs exploded in Sabzi Mandi. A large number of people had gathered there and apart from the injuries inflicted by bombs, a number of other persons appear to have been injured in the resultant panic and confusion. The latest figures showed that nine persons were killed and 38 injured. Shortly afterwrds Police had occasion to open fire on a crowd near Shahalmi Gate, and a curfew order to operate until six a.m. on Sunday was imposed on the walled city and Gowalmandi and Naulakha Police Station areas and a part of the Civil Lines Police Station area.

"Several fires were started during the morning in various parts of Lahore, including not only the walled city but Misri Shah, Mozang and Naulakha areas. Twenty cases of arson were reported upto 4 p.m. The most serious fires were in Mozang but there was no large-scale conflagration and all fires have been brought under control.

About 150 houses were gutted in today's 46 cases of fire-raising in different parts of the walled city and suburbs, the Associated Press of India learns from authoritative quarters.

Two rival mobs collected inside Mochi Gate and are stated to have exchanged fire this afternoon. Police appeared on the spot and opened fire to disperse the mobs. One person with gunshot injuries was found dead on the scene.

There were 11 knife-attacks in the course of the day, five of which proved fatal.

The communal situation which took a turn for the worse in the morning was quieter since the imposition of curfew, Mr. H. B. Williams, District Magistrate Additional told the A.P.I. at 10-30 p.m. tonight. He added that extra British troops and police have been drafted.

AMRITSAR INCIDENTS

AMRITSAR, June 21 (API): Amritsar had practically a quiet day today. Last night was also quiet except for four minor cases of explosions which caused no damage. Markets continued to work undisturbed throughout the day and shops in Hall Bazar also opened.

There was, however, one case of stabbing near a school in the morning. The assailant was caught and handed over to the police. There occurred two cases of arson in Lakarmandi and Jallianwala Bagh. The fires were quickly brought under control.

Last evening at about 5 p.m. there was another clash between two rival mobs when brickbats and empty bottles were exchanged in Katra Blagsingh. A sergeant appeared on the spot and fired at the mobs as a result of which one person was injured. The mobs then dispersed.

One person is reported to have fired three pistol shots near Hathi Gate today but nobody was injured. The man escaped.

CALCUTTA, June 21 (API): Reports of eight cases of stray assaults were received today from Muchipara, Jorasanko, Taltolla, Amherst Street and Bow Bazar Police Stations says a Press Note issued by the Bengal Government.

The Press Note adds: Two of these cases proved fatal and in one of these incidents the miscreants looted leather goods from a handcart after assaulting its owner. Twenty-seven arrests were made in connection with these incidents.

A case of bomb-throwing was also reported from Taltola area causing no casualty. Six persons were taken into custody on the spot.

Today's casualty figures are two dead and eight injured. Howrah remained quiet.

AHMEDABAD: Rath Yatra procession passed off peacefully in the city. Police had taken elaborate measures to prevent any untoward incident.

A bomb explosion, however, took place in the morning in Gomatipur area, injuring two persons who were removed to hospital.

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS TWO CHILDREN

FEROZEPORE, June (API).—Two children are reported to have been killed and three persons, including two women, were seriously injured following an accidental bomb explosion in the village of Sandhehashim, about 5 miles from here.

While the children were playing, they found a condemned military bomb. One of them put a smouldering carcoal on it just for fun. The missile exploded with a loud report. The injured were taken to hospital. Police investigations are proceeding.

NEW IRANIAN CABINET

THERAN, June 21, (Reuter): A new Persian Cabinet was formed today headed by Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, Premier in the old Cabinet which had resigned two days ago.

The new cabinet was presented to the Shwh this evening.

FATE OF 32 JAP WARSHIPS

TOKYO, June 21, (U.P.A.): It was learned that 32 Japanese warships, mostly escort vessels and destroyers averaging 1,000 tons will sail from Sasebo, Kyushu, early July for delivery to Russia, China, the United States and Britain.

PUDUKOTTAH, June 20 (A.P.I.): It is understood that the Pudukottah State has received a communication from the President of the Constituent Assembly negativing the claim of the State to be grouped with Sandur and Banganapalle as an independent unit for being given representation in the Constituent Assembly.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, June 21.

The New York Cotton Market remain closed today.

NEW WORLD WAR IN MAKING?

Grave Allegations Against Soviet Move In Manchuria

NANKING, June 20, (U.P.A.): A new world war is in the making in Manchuria were Soviet Russia will try to launch a new puppet state similar to those created in Europe unless prevented by aroused world opinion led by the United States and Britain, Dr. Sun Fo. Vice President of the Chinese Republic, told the United Press of America Saturday tonight.

A Chinese National Defence Ministry spokesman today denied that Government forces had begun a general withdrawal from Communist threatened Manchuria or were abandoning positions in the Manchurian Capital Changchun, states the "Reuter".

Other sources said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek had expressed at yesterday's meeting of the State Council the Government's determination to hold on to Changchun.

Reports receiving here today, however, indicated that the Government were withdrawing most of their Manchurian forces to the Changchun-Mukden area to meet increasingly heavy Communist attacks.

The Shanghai Chinese newspaper 'Shunpao' reported today that military authorities in Mukden had suspended a daily newspaper there for reporting a serious military situation in Manchuria and suggesting that the shortening of nationalist defence lines might presage a Manchurian withdrawal.

The latest reports today said, the battle for the Manchurian railway Hub of Szepingkai was proceeding with unabated fury. Fighting was raging in the centre of the city which the garrison was defending building by building.

According to the Chinese Central News Agency reinforcements from both Changchun and Mukden including fresh American-equiped units, were battling their way towards the town.

Thousands of refugees continued to pour into northern cities of Tientsin and Peiping to escape the civil war in Hopei Province. Both towns introduced registration systems to cope with the influx.

The Nanking Government has remitted 900,000,000 Chinese dollars for relief.

News In Brief

MADRAS, June 21, (A.P.I.): The Speaker of the House of Commons has sent a message of greetings and an autograph copy of the Manual of Parliamentary Procedure to Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, President of the Madras Legislative Council.

MOSCOW, June 21 (Reuter): The reply of the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, to the invitation to join in the talks on the Marshall plan to aid Europe is expected by Monday at the latest.

JERUSALEM, June 21 (Reuter): The Palestine Government tonight put a censor ban on any mention in the press about Field-Marshal Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who was reliably learned to have arrived in Palestine earlier in the evening.

MANCHESTER, June 21 (Reuter): In the Rugby League Championship final, Wigan secured honours today for the sixth time when beating Dewsbury on the Manchester city ground by two goals and three tries (13 points) to 2 goals (4 points).

SHANGHAI, June 21 (U.P.A.): In the Canton area incessant downpours have caused the river to reach the higest level in the last 25 years.

Approximately 24 countries have been flooded and the last of the summer crops have been virtually destroyed. Aircraft are being used to drop food and medical supplies to the marooned areas.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, June 21, (U. P. A.): Joe Louis, here for an exhibition bout, said he was willing to fight the winner of the Joey Maxim-Jersey Joe Walcott bout for the title.

Maxim and Walcott are fighting at Gilmore Stadium Los Angles, Monday night. The bout is being staged by film and radio star Frank Sinatra.

STOP PRESS

LABOUR BILL

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuter): After a twenty-eight and a half hours' continuous day and night session, the Senate tonight agreed to delay until Monday afternoon its vote on President Truman's veto of the republican-sponsored Labour Bill.

CONGRESS NEEDS NEW LEADERSHIP

By C. K. Narayanswami

I am a Congressman and Socialist. For the last 26 years I have been actively associated with the work of the Congress and have participated in its campaigns for the liberation of the motherland from British imperialist yoke and the many Social evils which continued to cripple our body politic. I had believed, as I do believe still, in Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme as one which, if implemented in all honesty and in all its many minute details, would enable our country to march not only to national independence, but also to the Co-operative commonwealth based on Social Democracy which, many of us believed, would be achieved in our time. I believed in the leadership which at all times swore to stand by Gandhiji and his principles and programme and, therefore, had an unbroken run in guiding the destinies of the country and the people. Gandhiji's own support and loyalty to that leadership fortified my belief. No doubt, in common with many other Congressmen we Socialists have sought to emphasise particular aspects of the Congress policy and programme in preference to certain other aspects of these programmes and policy. But never have we deviated from the fundamental principles on which the national movement was based.

KARACHI RESOLUTION

For instance, the Congress at Karachi passed a resolution, well-known as the Fundamental Rights resolution. The Preamble proclaimed that without revolutionary changes in the existidg Social order Swaraj in terms that our teeming millions can understand could not be established. The resolution also enunciated certain Social and economic policies. However much these fell short of Socialism we believed that they contained its germs. We also believed that after the Karachi Congress functions would be based on the principles and policies adumbrated in that resolution. Certain basic factors, then, would have dominated our national outlook. Baser instincts in our Social composition would have been submerged and, perhaps, completely eliminated. With the impact of those factors in the building up of the national struggle, Congress would have assumed a new character. The emphasis would then have been on the organisation of our vast peasantry and the growing working class population for the ends indicated in the resolution. But in actual fact, the resolution remained a dead letter. "Revolutionary changes in the Social order" do not come of themselves; we have to work for them we have to direct our organisational and agitational movement to the achievement of those changes. Towards that end the demand was made for the active participation of the broad masses of our people in the struggle for national independence. This would have been possible only when the Congress took a more active and direct interest in the problems and burdens that weighed down the masses and earnest efforts made to get those burdens removed and those problems solved by identification with their day-to-day struggles. This is what the Socialists advocated and worked for with some success in the country; but this is exactly what the Congress organisations in main would not do. Those who had got hold of the Congress organisation justified their indifference to the new orientation by the complacent argument that the Karachi resolution had application only when freedom had been won. Ironically enough, these were the elements which professed to be Gandhites and denounced those who did not toe the line with them as anti--Gandhi and anti--Congress. The question before them was not so much how best and how speedily independence based on Social justice and economic equality could be achieved, as how fast they could hold on to positions of power in the Congress organisation which had gained a unique position. Vantage position in it meant easy passport to other places of power and privilege.

AFTER 1934.

The truth of this asseveration will be clear if we but look back to the developments in the internal politics of the Congress since 1934. That year marked a new development. The civil disobedience movement had failed. A sense of frustration was coming over the people. Leading lights in the Congress met at Ranchi and decided on the revival of the Swaraj Party. Others declared that the failure of the movement was due to the inherent weakness of the Congress organisation and the failure to bring the vast masses into sustained and purposeful action. The old problem came up in a new form. Those others were convinced that without Socialist direction the national movement must end up in futile gitation and compromise. The Ranchi decision was the first decisive indication of he accession. of influence by vested interests in the highest counsels of the Congress. The die was then cast. The change in the Congress Constitution in 1934 opened the way for Schishmatic politics. Withdrawal of the Mahatma rom active personal direction of the Congress accentuated the growth of power seeking groups and alliances within the organisation. A new outlook was being steadily injected under the cover of brave words and profuse professions of loyalty to the Mahatma.

"Parliamentary mentality has come to stay"—So Gandhiji had said And so parliamentary activity became a fundamental plank of Congress programme. The Congress organisation was subordinated to it. Those who protested were ostracised. Communal deviations steadily grew. We had warned against the new danger which menaced India and Indian freedom. We had cried hoarse—but cried in vain—that Socialist direction to the national movement alone could rescue the struggle and defea Reaction. We asked for co-ordination of the parliamentary and extra-parliamentary activities. We demanded that the constitution be wrecked, tha the Legislative chambers be converted into the battle-fields of the revolution that free scope be given to the development of mass organisations, that panchayats be created with powers of local administration. We demanded, that is to say, units of power, in which all sections of our people would participate without any discrimination. should be set up and allowed to grow for thus alone could the foundations of the Constituent Assembly be firmly laid reactionary tendencies checked and ultimately crushed confidence infused in the common people and corner-stone of Swaraj built up. Our demands were unheeded. Such of us as persisted in them were upbraided, framed, and ridiculed as irresponsible visionaries We were voted out of court. "The parliamentary mentality had come to stay" and so the revolutionary mentality must be discouraged. Was it not so? Has this not been done?

RESURGENCE OF COMMUNAL SPIRIT

The result of parliamentaism, of acceptance of office without power, has been the resurgence of the communal spirit in a form never before witnessed. The Muslim League which had gone into a moribund existence gained in importance. A clever exploitation of latent discontents, frustrated individuals roused the passions of a religiously devou people to fanatic fervour. They raised a bogey and clothed it with a garb of reality. Erstwhile comrades and colleagues in the Congress went over to the new Camp of Reaction. The demand for Pakistan continued to gather momentum. And who were the leaders of he new movement ment? They were, with rare exceptions, Muslims in the minority provinces. The foundation of partition was laid in Lucknow, not n Lahore! Why was it so? Have the leaders of the Congress ever paused to ponder over this development? If they did, what effective steps did they take to counter-act it? Muslim Mass contact? It was killed in its very embryo. Only the wretched Socialist continued to raise the warning finger and called for a new orientation. But he was anathema to the leaders and the leaders derided him. But time and tide wait for none They did not dance to the leaders, convenience. The war came. They had to ask the Congress Ministries to come out. They came out, but they had kept the machinery intact for imperialism and its bureaucracy. The services remained British in loyalty and affinity. We gained nothing; the country lost much.

But events marched on inexorably. We non-co-operated in the war and war effort: but we were not able to preven our men and resources from being used to the full by Britain. No serious attempt was made even at that late hour towards a new orientation of policy. to call for national resistance and turn the opportunity to strike for national mdependence. The Congress and the Muslim League stood apart and in hostile moods. Communal elements gained sway in the Congress, too—witness the Jagat Narain Lal resolution. And who was Jagat Narain Lal? Once Hindu Mahasabha Secretary who had strayed into the Congress and was made a parliamentary Secretary under the Congress Ministry in Behar! One can quote may acts of such commission. There have been many more of omission. Many Muslims who stood by the Congress had deserted it. Such of them as could not join the League founded their own organisations. Politics of compromise continued to be the guiding star in the Congress leaders' policy. In pursuing it the diversionist and fissiperous tendencies continued to come to the top. The Congress lost its bus; the divisionists sought their berth and secured it with the grace of Imperialism.

"QUIT INDIA" CALL

But force of events became irresistible. The "Quit India" call was given. The people rose as never before. But the Congress collapsed; it cound not provide units of parallel power. Still the people believed in it and in its leaders. When the leaders came out of Ahmednagar and went to talk with the Viceroy, the people still backed them. The high ideals and motive force of the Quit India rebellion had brought a new fearlessness and a new consciousness to the people. The leaders failed to recognise this. The initiative was allowed to remain with the Viceroy and the British. In their own weakne s, the leaders saw the weakness of the people. Compromise still was their key-note. The result is what we see to-day, what the leaders have accepted and asked the country and the Congress to endorse. Look at the picture they have helped in drawing. On the threshold of freedom, we come out as a dead nation, for India divided is, indeed, India dead.

WANTED THOROUGH OVERHAUL

There is no use shedding tears over what has happened. We have now to see how best we can build anew for the India of our dreams. The separation that is being imposed must be rescued from degenerating into hatred. As it is, we have had enough of it. What we need is a new outlook, a new approach and a new technique. The country has given a long spell of 26 years' unquestioned sway to the present leadership which has been weighed and found wanting. A new leadership with the requisite vision and courage alone can fulfil the new tasks. That leadership has come out of the firy ordeal of the Quit India revolt. Let it take over the direction of the Congress and the country.

There is need for a thorough overhaul in every direction. Let us act in the spirit of our professions and proclamations—for the establishment in India or such part of it as is left to us a new Social order founded on respect for the comman man and his rights. That order can be founded only on the basis of democracy and Socialism. Let us for once be honest to ourselves and to our people. Let us not falter in taking from now onwards firm steps to check the new forces of disruption—the ritular princes and their henchmen. Let us give up the policy of misplaced and ill—concerved non-interference in Indian States. Their people are our people. Their rulers are relics of the past age and are misfits in any of scheme of social organisation based on social justice, economic equality and human brotherhood. We have agreed to the division of our country. But we are not divorced from one another. Our bonds will continue and in the fulfilment of our new tasks these bonds will strengthen.

GUJARAT REGIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

A correspondent writes:

The Annual General Meeting of the Gujerat Regional Trade Union Council (G.R.T.U.C.) was held at Surat, on 15th June, under the presidentship of Mr. G. M. Khan, ex-Vice-President of All-India Trade Union Congress. More than 85 delegates attended the session from all centres of Gujerat, Kathiawar and Baroda states. Due to Section 144 in the city, a public rally of workers could not be held.

Mr. G. M. Khan appealed to the workers to organise solidly behind the G.R.T.U.C. and appealed to I.N.T.U.C. not to disrupt the already organised workers, but, help unorganised labour to organise, and affiliate to the T. U. C.

Resolutions warning the workers against disruptionist move of I. N. T. U. C., against rationalisation offensive of the mill owners and demanding of the Bombay Government to apply Pay Commission recommendations to all Government Servants in Bombay Presidency were passed. By another resolution, workers of the smaller industry demanded a minimum wage of Rs. 30, application of Factory Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, etc.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

SENIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE. TRADES SUPREMACY IN BOMBAY SOCCER. CREDITABLE ATTAINMENT. DOCKYARD'S RISE. INSENSIBLE INSISTENCE. EUROPEAN HOPE.

As was expected, Trades India Completed their engagements in the first half of the Senior Harwood League without losing a single point and remained at the head of the table without Conceding a single goal to their opponents. They have also scored more goals than all their rivals. This clearly demonstrate the fact that the reigning champions are superior to the others in every department of the game.

Sanjiva, their custodian, deserves high praise for keeping his charge intact so far—a record no other goalie can boast of this season.

As the Trades have secured a commanding lead of 5 points against their closest antagonists, the Rangers, —and even more against the others, —it is exceedingly doubtful if they would be deprived of the title in the second half.

TRADES SUPREMACY IN BOMBAY SOCCER

The Trades have been able to retain their Supremacy in the local football world mainly due to the fact that they have retained the combination which won them the championship last year, almost fully, and they have pursued the same barefooted cum-booted policy almost religiously. Had they changed over to boots for all time as Tatas have done they would not have met with the success they have. I have no doubt Tatas have learnt this lesson to their cost by now.

However the fact stands out in bold relief that Trades succeeded in defeating all the booted teams—including services sides who play with boots always—by following the methods which suit our conditions the best. That is the only sensible thing anybody would do.

CREDITABLE ATTAINMENT

I am prepared to concede quite freely that the Trades do not play football of a classic type. Any first class team from Europe would beat them hollow. Why, even some crack teams from Calcutta and other parts of the country for the matter of that, may lower their colours. That is certainly no argument against the policy they have been following. Their standard of play may be improved only when they receive the same facilities which obtain in other countries and in other parts of India.

It is no use blaming our players for their inferior attainments when we do not offer them all the advantages which England and other countries of Europe provide. On the other hand, we should give them credit for achieving what they have done without any help and support from anybody.

DOCKYARD'S RISE

The Rangers stand second in the list with only 9 points to their Credit collected in their 7 games. I do not know how they will fare in the second half as their defence has lost two of its stalwarts in the Ross brothers, who have gone to England. They are closely followed by the Dockyard who are just a point behind them. I cannot say that these teams play football of a superior class. They managed to rise so high in the ladder for the simple reason that the others play worse still!

It may be creditable for a second division side like the Dockyard to make their presence felt in the very first year of their promotion. But at certainly does not speak highly of their seasoned opponents who have allowed them to do so.

INSENSIBLE INSISTENCE

One feels sorry for the deplorable condition of the Tatas. Although they rank fourth in the table by virtue of their better goal-average they have no more points in their account than Somerset and Royal Air Force have compiled. I am quite confident that if they had followed the Dual Policy as Trades have done, they would not only have risen near the top but might have been serious challengers to Trades for the championship.

I understand that Tatas have insisted on their players to use boots always because they want them to be trained for a tour to Europe next year. I do not know how much truth lies behind this story. But I cannot help feeling that this insistence is killing the confidence of the players on their own abilities. If they get badly mauled time after time—and that too by inferior combinations—they cannot improve. On the other hand the players would get disheartened by their repeated failures. What use would it be then to send them abroad?

EUROPEAN HOPE

It is generally expected that the European teams would improve greatly after the monsoon begins. As it is they find the heat to much for them to bear. Then the ground is too hard to suit their purpose. Let us hope that they would do themselves justice and give the leading Indian teams a good run for their money. Then the League also will become interesting. But I can hardly imagine the Bombay Gymkhana, who are at the bottom of the table at present without a point to their name, to change their complexion to such an extent as to command respect from their opponents. Their fate appears to be sealed—with the G.I.P. Railway collaborating in their downward march.

Is It True?

That profuse encomiums were showered on Abu Jasdenwalla by the Governor of Bombay and others for piloting the leaking barque of the C.C.I. from the high seas to a safe haven?

That Tony de Mello is wondering why a share of the praises was not directed towards him since he created the legacy for Abu to earn this glory in later years?

That Tony is however, planning to build another Stadium at Delhi where he intends to hold the world Olympic Games in 1950?

That the B.P.O. A's plans to erect a stadium are nearing Completion. It will be at the Cooperage at the expense of the W.I.F.A.?

That the bare footed-cum-booted players of Trades India have finished the first half of the Senior Harwood League far ahead of the booted sides?

That life-long booted players are groping in the dark to locate the mysteries of barefooted play, as they have been always assured by critics that the system is something like playing hockey with badminton rackets?

That Tatas stock has sealed down considerably since they blindly adopted the Boots-for-all-time policy for their team?

That Mandon and Co., are praying for the rains to flood the grounds so that they may duck the Trades in the swamps?

That Coach Bill Humphreys is training barefooted youngsters in the art of booted football,—the boys being left to imagine they are properly shod?

That Sumant Misra has proved that India is superior to West-of-England in lawn tennis by winning two of its championships?

That Ghaus Mahomed and Iftikhar Ahmed are now convinced by their defeats in Kent that Anno Domini is at last claiming its toll from them?

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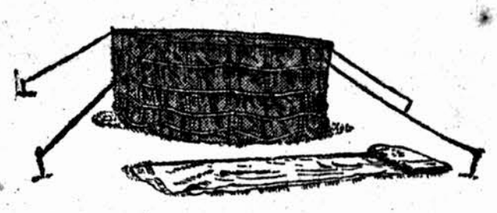

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Let us talk it over —

India! The moment you utter the name, her familiar but fascinating contours stand before the eyes, nestling at the feet of the snowy Himalayas and her vast territory from east to west encircled by the sea.

And yet, when I start gazing at the map of India those countless unknown places, which make India baffle the mind ever so much! Every time, I look at them there is a flutter in the heart at the thought of visiting at least a few of them in the unknown future. Actually when the day is nigh for starting on the much-longed-for journey, the half-forgotten classroom knowledge about the places comes up welling to the lips. And you take it from me, at times, that store of knowledge lands you in none too enviable a situation.

But perhaps some of you, dear readers, may blame me here for suggesting that most of us (the educated ones) start on our journeys with a blank mind. How fine it would be, I dare say, if we could also carry a blank cheque as well! The thrill of coming across the unknown and the unexpected would be enough compensation for the money spent. In fact, don't the old folks tell you the axiomatic truth that once you step out of the home, it is futile to hold tight the purse strings? However, it must be admitted that very few of us are game at being free with the coffers.

* * *

So let me turn to my critics (the incurable planners. as I should like to name them) who must insist upon collecting all the available data before actually starting towards the destination.

As the first essential of their campaign, they try to renew their contacts with men and women of their acquaintance who have already done the pilgrimage. Of course they go on the pretext of bidding farewell to them but the ulterior motive is to gather valuable tips for the proposed journey. The latter on their part are filled with an unmistakable sense of self-importance and are naturally liberal with the supply of information most of which sounds irrelevant to the seekers.

Well then, what do you think their next move is? They suddenly turn into connoisseurs of road maps, railway guides and tourists books. After collecting heaps of those they draw at least half a dozen blueprints for their travel. It goes without saying that these planners are fortified with lists comprising of the 'must' and 'may not' be visited places on their itinerary, in case of exigencies: Otherwise they wouldn't be worth their salt....

* * *

However, more often than not, even they miss the 'salt' of life—I mean the 'salt' of a traveller's life. After all what is it that makes us regard with admiration a much-travelled man? It is not because his corporal frame has proved invulnerable in all climes; nor is it merely due to the fact that he has spent large sums in visiting places of beauty and wonder on this earth.

It is precisely because his life is rendered colourful by the variety and richness of his experience during the travel. What else can bring fullness in life, if it is not one's contact with people observing different modes of life? It is not the flitting contact we make with people in buses, trains or ships. It must necessarily be an intimate contact with their ways of living in their homes. How many of the myriads of the so-called travellers can boast of such achievements,—I wonder? In our pre-occupation with sight-seeing we often overlook this most important aspect of travel.

—*Leela.*

REVIVAL OF FOLK DANCING IN BRITAIN

By Enid Zeitlyn

An entirely new kind of "Baedeker" is being published in London under the auspices of Britain's Royal Academy of Dancing and the Ling Phisical Education Association. This is a series of illustrated volumes which are a guide to the dances of Europe, to costumes, to the music and song which accompany the dances and to the places and seasons at which folk dancing may be seen.

The Editor, Violet Alford, who has an international reputation as an authority on folk dancing writes in the introduction to the first volume of the series, "It underlines the extremely local character of many supposedly national dances and the wide dissemination of others far beyond national boundaries.... The 'national' costume simply does not exist any more than the 'national' dance. Both are regional, often strictly local, differing from valley to valley, village to village." Such is the scope of the material available. So much could be written about the dances, that the number selected from each country in the book has had to be restricted to three or four.

Expanding Organisation

The forthcoming publication of this book comes at a time when interest in folk dancing in Britain is spreading beyond the circle of initiates to which hitherto it has been largely confined. Before World War II, country dancers, mostly of the kind who took the art seriously, numbered somewhere around 100,000. Membership of the English Folk Dance and Song Society numbered between 1,500 to 1,700. Today, the Society has become a national organisation with sub-offices and clubs all over Britain and a rapidly expanding organisation. Full and associate members of the Society number just under 6,000 and the membership is rapidly increasing.

The post-war tendency, encouraged by the Society, is for country dancing to be taken up by those who find in it just a sociable, rhythmic form of amusement. They like the simpler community dances which can be learnt in an evening without the necessity of attending classes. The serious enthusiast believes that in this way and helped by demonstrations of the more intricate dances, some of the casual dancers will be led on to nibble at the finer folk dances of which England has such a quantity. But the immediate aim is to bring folk dancing and its fun into the orbit of the ordinary run of people.

Judging by the tremendous success of public community dance evenings which are being held in different parts of Brtain that is just what is happening. Recently in the City of Norwich, Norfolk, for instance, 900 men and women filled the Town Hall for an evening of country dancing and more would have come if they could have been accommodated. Cecil Sharp House, London headquarters of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, holds fortnightly evenings when only the simpler dances are performed. The bomb-damaged hall is filled each time with an average of 300 dancers. Anybody may come to these evenings, whether they are members of the Society or not. Two other evenings a month are devoted to the more complicated Playford dances.

Dancers and audience watch the "jester" On the left is the "orchestra".

Guiding The Dancers

Anybody can come to these open evenings and many people do go. They are of all ages — but the young predominating — and of all types There are a sufficient number of those who know the steps and turns to help those who do not — and there is always the 'caller', who acts as guide and conductor to band and dancers alike. Douglas Kennedy, Cecil Sharp's successor as director of the Society and moving spirit behind the post-war revival and spread of folk dancing in England, is a most successful 'caller'. In humorous couplets and rhymes, he guides the hundreds of dancers through the patterns of the dances. This ex-botany professor also plays the drums in the band.

Significant of the policy to bring country dancing into the main stream of recreation, was the new form of the annual gathering at Stratford-on-Avon of members of the Folk Dance Society. Every year, before World War II a summer "school was held at Stratford. The first 'school', directed by Cecil Sharp, was held in 1911. Last year, at the first gathering since 1939, something different was attempted. Instead of the usual "school" with classes and staff demonstrations, Stratford had a festival. There were competing Morris and Sword teams in full regalia, fiddlers and fools and country dancing for everybody in the streets of the old town and in its gardens. The people came out of their houses watched the colourful sight and then jonined the dancers. That is the traditional way of learning — alongside experienced dancers. The varieties of English dance forms and arm and leg movements are difficult for the newcomer to master. But the dances in which the public joined were specially chosen for their simplicity.

Courses For Teachers

The demand upon the Society for teachers from those who want to study the art more seriously comes from towns and villages in all parts of Britain. But it is greater, at present than can be met. Courses for leaders have been held at the London headquarters and provincial branches are being encouraged to organise their own week-end schools.

As to the future, it is hoped that eventually, country dancing will take place in parks, squares and streents all over England — rather on the lines of what happened at Stratford.

One of the chief impressions left after an evening spent watching community dancing is of the spontaneous gaiety of the dancers. Here is fun heartily enjoyed, grace and rhythmic movement and a form of dancing whose sociability is appreciated. It is a gay and friendly recreation — and it is fast winning acceptance among ordinary English people.

People from nearabouts come to join in the fun and take part in the dances

MY PRISONS

(Continued From Page 4)

ing to stiffen?

Our decision is made. In our name Dormoy transmits to the prison Director a telegram in which he informs the Minister of the Interior, Peyrouton, that should the government resist the enemy, we shall be at their sides and shall make an appeal to the working class in order to have a united France face Germany. At the same time Dormoy telegraphs Alexandre Varenne summoning him to come to see us at once. This has but one result: The Minister of the Interior reprimands the prison Director severely for having allowed this last telegram to be sent out without its having been first examined by the services of the Surette Nationale at Vichy.

But on the afternoon of December 31 the police inspectors transmit to us the order to prepare our valises. They say to us confidentially: "We are going to be routed toward the South. The Government doesn't want to give in. The Germans are occupying all of France. The Marshall and his suite will establish themselves in Algeria. We will be taken to Marseilles. From there we are going to take the boat." Such is the news brought by our 'surveillants'.

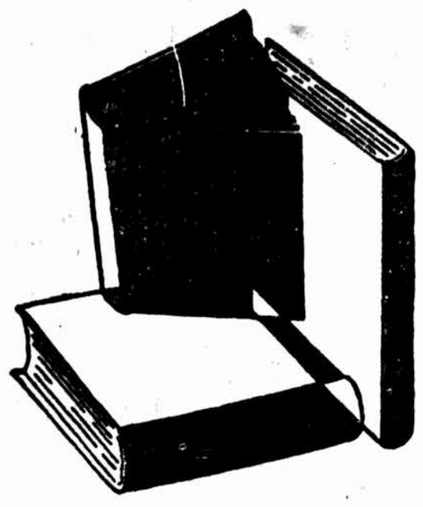
Hope!—Then A New Prison

At midnight the cavalcade begins. Two large trucks head the convoy; in each are 20 'guardes mobiles' armed with sub-machine guns. The cars of the police chiefs come next, followed by the cars of the prisoners: two in each car accompanied by two police inspectors. Finally, closing the march, come two trucks and 40 other 'gendarmes', also armed with sub-machine guns. On the sides police inspectors on motor cycles form the escort. Before starting, the police director gathered us and made us make "an honour pledge not to escape." Another man with a sense of humour....

On the night of December 31, on the day of January 1 our convoy is travelling acress France in the snow and in the cold. Both Dormoy and myself, inseparable companions, are full of hopes.

After having arrived at Aubenas the midnight of January 1 we learn that Petain has given in and that the Vichy rule continues. The police are immediately looking for a building in which to install our prison. Eight days later the small spa city of Vals-les-Bains, modest rival of Vichy, is ready to receive us. "Cures for liver and stomach patients, etc...." we read on big posters. As in Vichy! "The National Revolution" is indeed the regime of "regimes."*

*Translators' Note: The French word 'regime' has two meanings: 'regime' and 'cure' — "The United Natiins World".



Kumarappa's Philosophy

The Philosophy of Work and other Essays: by J. C. Kumarappa, pp 47. As. 12. Maganwadi, Wardha.

The three essays comprised in the book are "The Philosophy of Work" "What is Progress?" and "The Gandhian Approach to Economics." In the first essay the author lucidly explains what the correct attitude should be towards physical work and exertion which if properly used, serves as an outlet to the personality of the individual and develops his faculties. He explains how work in its best sense is implicit in Basic Education. In the second essay, the author combats false progress which he illustrates by citing "vanaspati ghee", and the use of machines for manufacturing articles which do not require standardisation. In the concluding essay, the author explains that no economics can be styled "Gandhian" which are not inbued with truth and non-violence, or whose goal is ...ure material benefit, instead of the advancement of humanity by strengthening the character and the individual development of personality.

From this point of view, the author examines the various aspects of non-Gandhian economics, particularly in the sphere of centralised industries. He pleads for decentralisation of industry. The author says: "We cannot have decentralisation in politics—which is democracy — and yet have centralisation in the economic sphere which is dictatorship. As a training ground for preparing the individual for swaraj, there is no instrument so potent as the industries working on a decentralised basis." He cites weighty arguments in support of this view.

A Critique Of Gandhism

"Gandhi and the Youth" by S. Ramanathan (2nd Ed.) pp. 112, Re. 1/8 (Thacker and Co., Ltd. Bombay).

The author was a Minister under the Congress Government of the Madras Province. An early follower of Mahatma Gandhi, he gradually fell away from his leadership and in this book frankly tells the reasons why. The author holds that "The Gandhian movement for the revival of the Charka and other handicrafts is but a gigantic attempt to reconstruct the caste system." "The Mahatma has launched a crusade against science." "The revival of cottage industries necessitates the rebuilding of the ancient village economy based on the caste system." The author does not also believe in Hindi being made a "lingua franca". "Judged by the results, the constructive programme is a complete failure." (The Mahatma) "has destroyed not merely the right of self-expression of Indians, but their very right to think"; "The monopolist press is exploiting the influence of the Congress to further its own aggressive purposes", and so on.

The author concedes that Gandhiji has played a great role in waking up the mass mind of India to the evils of foreign domination, but that Gandhiji has mixed up that role with that of a protagonist for economic medievalism. Further, the author bitterly complains against the narrow and bigoted orthodoxy of the High Command, "the Inner Circle which is in sole possession and enjoyment of the Gandhian heritage,"—which frowns on initiative and insists on blind obedience to its mandates, however illogical and mistaken they may appear to the ordinary member, and comes down with a heavy hand in case of default. The adoption of the Gandhian creed by the Congress has, says the author, bred hypocrisy (the reviewer is in entire agreement with this) and leaves no alternative those who are not prepared to bow the knee to Gandhism, but to accept the lesser evil e. g. of communalism.

The author, in the cause of the true progress of the country, calls upon the youth to turn its back on the mistaken Gandhian economic lead, give battle to the caste system in any shape or guise and strive for a change in the principle and personality of Indian political leadership. The battle will be a hard one, but youth alone can fight it, says the author, if India is to be saved. The book suffers from the absence of any constructive programme being placed by the author, before the youth whom he calls upon to protest, and if possible destroy.

N. H. P.

Towards Mass Education

"Libraries and Mass Education", By Vellam Kullath K. Nayar (Sri Sethu Parvttibai Library, Kudamaloor, Travancore) Rs. 1-8 pp. 90.

The booklet, which has a Foreword from Sardar K. M. Panikkar and an Introduction by Rao Saheb S. R. Ranganathan has made a very opportune appearance and will go a long way to fill the need for books on Librarianship and the host of problems that is inextricably associated with it, besides helping to make its readers library-minded.

At a time when both the Central and the Provincial Governments of India are engaged on the plans for the future well-being of this great land of ours, any suggestion to remove the scourge of illiteracy therefrom should be welcome. This book after tracing the history of ancient libraries of renown like those at Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramshila (to quote only a few of the East), Greece and Rome, brings to the readers' attention the state of things as they exist to-day, which are none too encouraging. The author shows us the immense strides made though the medium of Libraries in occidental countries. Education, literacy and the library are closely interlinked and hence he explains how the last should be organised, managed and used. The qualifications of a good librarian next engage his attention. In this connection it might not be out of place to say that he (the librarian) is one who inter alia "looks upon every learner as his brother".

Because of its wealth of useful information, documented and classified, the statistics, the copious bibliography and the broad and balanced outlook, this little book can be recommended to all interested in the problem of the removal of illiteracy, and more particularly to those who either as students of the Science of Librarianship or as Librarians, have deep and personal love for the subject—and so to all.

M. N. P.

"URDU"

The issue for the first quarter of the year, 1947, opens with an article on Ashraf Gujarati by Qazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar of Junagadh. The article is well-written and a comparison is also made between his poetry and that of Wali. Another interesting article is with regard to the educational qualifications of Wali. The writer, Prof. Zahiruddin Madani of Gujarat College, does full justice with his subject and on the basis of inner evidence proves beyond a shadow of doubt that Wali was well-versed in Persian and Arabic and that he was inspired by well-known Persian poets. Mr. Aslam Siddiqi, in the course of an article, shows that "Jam-e-Jahan Numa" was the first Urdu paper that was published on the 28th of March 1822 from Calcutta. The article is interspersed with quotations from the same issue. Pandit Kishan Prasad Kaul, in a very thoughtful dissertation, discusses the requisites of "Naya Adab" (new literature). Prof. Khwaja Ahmed Faruqi reviews Amir Mina's letters and through his writings throws light on many of his characteristics.

Z. A. BARNI.

PRINCES AND PARAMOUNTCY

Hind Kitabs Limited, Bombay, announce the publication of PARAMOUNTCY IN INDIAN POLITICS by Dr. S. V. Puntambekar, B.A., Bar at-Law, Ph.D., Raghavendrarao Professor of Politics, Nagpur University (price Rs. 2). The author discusses the theories put forward this connexion and all the various aspects of the problem and arrives at the irresistible conclusion that PARAMOUNTCY, after the Indian Union is formed, can vest only in the Union.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Brother Ganesh R. Kulkarni (Santa Cruz) has written the following essay on "The Food Problem of India":

Food ...blem's three essential functions: it builds the human body it maintains it and supplies energy to it. All food stuffs may not perform these functions equally well. Therefore the quality and variety of food matter as much as the quantity.

A calorie is the measuring rod of the energy provided by various kinds of food. It is estimated that on an average each of us requires ...0 calories everyday which must be distributed among cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits and milk.

Let us see where we stand to-day. India in 1935 (and today we are even worse) fell short of food for 48 millions of her average men. The average deficit was 423 calories in each man's ration. Further, most of us are unable to afford a balanced diet on account of extreme poverty and general ignorance. We consume very much less of milk, vegetables and fruits.

Our hopeless diet has been partially attributed to general poverty and Government's inefficiency to distribute whatever we produce equitably. It is also said that we are too many. This, however, is a matter of opinion. General consensus of opinion is that if we cultivate more land and if more is produced from a unit of land, India can produce enough for her teeming millions. The gamble on rainfall is also a measure cause. An agriculturist depends for his water exclusively on monsoon rains. It must be not only sufficient but must also be properly distributed throughout the season.

Now the most important and urgent question that confronts any Government is to feed us well and adequately. There is an absolute necessity for increasing food supply Imports in these uneasy days are most unreliable Therefore we must produce more.

By extending irrigation and making widespread use of manures a unit of land can be made to produce more. Similarly the education of the villager and his freedom from debt, which has long since shackled agriculture, will go a long way in giving him the necessary incentive to work hard and scientifically.

All this takes time and let us all hope that this state of emergency ceases to exist ere long.

* * *

Sister Saroja Kulkarni (Cumballa Hill) has sent the following 'simple Weather Signs':—

Rain is likely during the day if the inside of window-glass is very cloudy in the morning. If the glass is only slightly misty, or quite dry, look for a fine day.

If, before use, a cake of soap is dry this is a good sign, but when it is damp rain is coming. When the salt is dry and powdery no rain is likely, but if it is moist the weather will be bad.

After putting a lump of sugar into a cup of tea or coffee see what happens to the bubbles. If these are small and soon go to the side it shows air pressure is high, and the conditions ill be fine. When the bubbles are large and remain in the middle atmospheric pressure is low and rain and wind are likely.

* * *

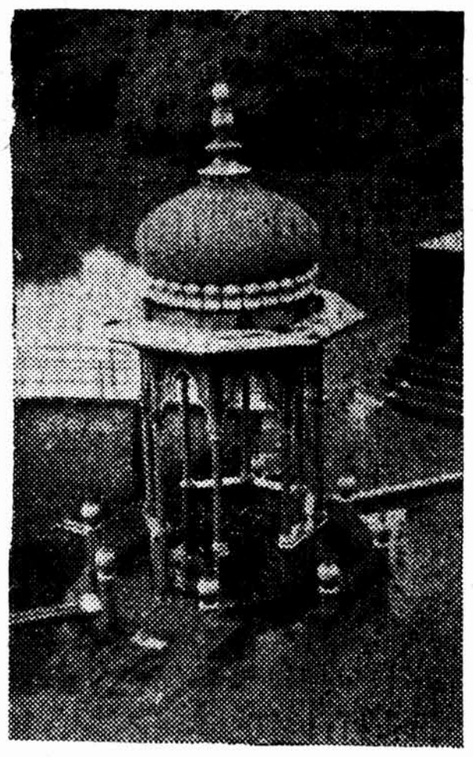
Brother Afzal Karim Ali (Hyderabad, Deccan) wishes you to try the following "Balancing Trick":—

You can have great fun with a small pipe or tube and a pea with a pin stuck through it

Predominating Nature
(Drawn by Amrut Vegad)

Choose a well-rounded pea, and if it is too hard soften it in water. Then, very carefully, stick to a pin through the centre of it, but be sure not to damage the pea in any way.

Now insert the point of the pin in the end of the tube. Bend the head of the pin backwards, and, holding



At the Vihar Lake
(Photo by Upendra Upadhyaya)

the tube upright blow steadily into th end of it

The pea will rise, and if you continue to blow you can support it in the air It will turn about a good deal, but after supporting it for some time in this way try to let it alight once more with the point of the pin in the end of the tube.

* * *

Brother Ramanlal Majithia (Kalba-devi) has sent the following joke:—

Teacher: 'You must learn from your father what you do not know'.

Student: "What is a teacher for, then, Sir?

* * *

Brother S. A. Ramaratnam (Secunderabad, Deccan) has sent the following joke:—

Doctor: "You must take four spoons of water and mix with one spoon of this medicine.

Patient: "Oh, Doctor! I haven't got five spoons at home at all! So what shall I do?"

* * *

You are welcome to send your contributions, which if found suitable, will be gladly published. Please send them and write for full particulars about Balkan-ji-Bari to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21. He will be pleased to hear from you always!

On the Wall-Horse
(Photo by Jailbharati Prabhubhai)

All Good Wishes from your loving,
Dada

Gulistan
Khar - Bombay 21

DEATH OF THE IRON VIRGIN

How the serried ranks of warriors fought the great battle for frankness in literature?

BY HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

After the First World War, there had to be, of course, a new literature, but the new men whose background had been a world in confusion had to grow up and become articulate first. There was plently of novelty in the early Twenties, a novelty, however, in appraisal of our past and immediate present rather than a shift of values between one generation and the next. What we were getting in those years was really a mopping-up process, in which great talents formed in the Zion of our confidence were revealed in their maturity, and the last hampering conventions of the previous age cleared away for the benefit of all. The most troublesome of these conventions, let us state it formally, was the limitation in British and American literature upon the depiction and expression of sexual desire. It was in these early Twenties that new rounds of a battle almost a century old were fought. This is what Boyensen meant when, apropos of Howells, he wrote of the iron maiden for whom all American books had to be censored. This was the tabu that could not be broken except in the literary equivalent of a speak-easy. This was the suppression that became intolerable for many, though by no means all, good writers when realism triumphed over romance in the early twentieth century. It is probably more than a coincidence that the climax of the battle came in the years when the United States went publicly dry and privately wet, and law was defeated by custom.

There was a real battle. The new frank and free books drew heavy artillery fire from the philosophers, bazooka shots from the flippant, and stink bombs (I use the figure purposely) from the foul-minded seeking notoriety. I do not mean to be flippant myself, for this was one of the most important revolutions in taste since the common people began to read in the nineteenth century. Yet when I remember the humourless books on how to be successful sexually which came from the presses every week or so, and the equally humourless denials in other books that sex life in America had any importance except for the birth rate (and to mention that was indecent), it is hard to keep to the point.

The Battle Begins

The battle for frankness did not begin, of course, in the Twenties. It was in 1855 that Whitman demanded freedom for soul and body, showing what he meant in "Leaves of Grass." Also the somewhat synthetic bohemians of the 1890's, such as Edgar E. Saltus, had made quasi-historical characters say and do what the authors did not dare pin upon their contemporaries. Dreiser, too, had broken the tabu, and been suppressed. Yet in these early Twenties a new and much extended audience of readers of serious books began to use their common sense and protest that women, youth, and the home no longer needed protection from the facts of life.

For a while it was the good writers who needed protection against their fellow writers, and still do. The first effect of the cracking of the tabu might well have frightened an editor not well-read in pre-Victorian literature. Soon every week brought a new novel which was serious, dull, and filthy. No need to mention titles; these books are all dead now. What had been released along with the exploring imagination of the gifted writers were the twisted mentalities who were determined that everything sexual should be revealed, even if they went to jail for it. This is very different from pornography, which is a trade, not a mission, and is always functioning underground.

Such writers did not go to jail, for no one read them except editors and the morbidly curious. The "unco guid" were after more distinguished scalps, and their instinct was right even if their tactics were wrong. It was the artists, the real writers with a deserved public, whose books were powerful and persuasive, whom they attacked. The Societies for the Suppression of Vice largely ignored the dull sexual realists, the pornographers and slickly smutty magazines, and tried to suppress real talent before it could shape the public imagination. This great defeat came in the famous decision of Judge John Woolsey on the question as to whether the United States Customs should be allowed to forbid the importation of James Joyce's "Ulysses." Judge Woolsey admitted the indecency, defended its place in a major work of art where sensual man was the subject, and asserted the right of Americans to publish and read books composed in this respect for adult consumption. I was an 'amicus curiae', as they call it, in that action. In my report I insisted that Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's" Prologue, that glory of medieval humour, would have to be thrown to the Puritan wolves if "Ulysses" was given to them to tear to pieces.

Puritans Old And New

Of course it was the direction of the attack upon books important because of their originality in the history of literature that made the situation intolerable. Victory was won, except in Massachusetts. There, bad laws and an unnatural alliance between Puritanical Catholic Irish and the remnants of Boston's genteel age has kept up the persecution. With the rather lamentable result that, for example, "Strange Fruit", a controversial novel about the relations of whites and Negroes in the South, was condemned in Boston and characterized as an indecent book because of its use, in a passage where realism justified it, of one four-letter word; while it was accepted, important controversy and all, in the South where the scene was laid. The old Puritans, of course, were concerned with heresy in religion or politics, not with sexual frankness, which they practised extensively themselves. But the habit of censorship is persistent, and dangerous because it is so difficult to get agreement upon what shall be censored. After a very few wears of the new freedom in the Twenties, the sexual novel whose only excuse was information about the hidden ways of sex ran its course.

Yet if we had no fanatic for sexual sincerity with the power or style of D. H. Lawrence, in irony we had at least one masterpiece, about which the battle raged. The Virginian James Branch Cabell was, in the early Twenties and before, an idol for young stylists, and his novel "Jurgen" (1919) belongs, I think, among the enduring contributions to American literature of this period. Cabell was a typical product of an aristocratic society grown smug and conventional. He was too much of a gentleman to write a book dirty in words and depicted acts. I think the new realists of sex must have bored him as much as they did me. Yet the stale and hypocritical moral code of his native state enraged a man who had been nourished by the great romantic literatures. He was no fanatical Puritan in reverse like D. H. Lawrence, for whom the full expression of sexual desire was a moral passion. Lawrence's lean, ascetic face, with its sparse red beard, his burning eyes, his dogmatism, gave me a vision of what Savonarola may have been like. He could write like an angel, but it was a rebel angel determined to put sex into Heaven.

Cabell was no such Puritan. His passions of all kinds were, I should say, cool, and it is evident that he shared the conviction of most writers whose youth was passed in the Twenties, that saying it beautifully (or wittily) was rather more important than what was said. If he could score a hit on the ideals of "pure Southern womanhood," then current, or upon the stale religion and stiff moral conventions of his native society, he was content. Quite cynical, like most realists, he was more interested in the demolition than the results. Allusion and symbolism were his weapons—both shrewdly contrived to mean much while saying little. Not until the prudes attacked him when "Jurgen" was published did he become elaborately indecent under a veil of words, so that he might safely laugh at his more stupid critics. It was not good for his art, which reached its peak in "Jurgen", an extraordinary feat of the imagination, even though the new generation does not like the brilliant artificiality of its style. This novel brought about legal action from which he emerged with a notable victory for free speech—and a grievance.

Permissible Frankness

Sherwood Anderson and Sinclair Lewis were often charged with obscenity by enemies more angry than discriminating. What their critics really meant was frankness in statement and description, a very different matter. Neither man, so far as I can remember, was ever lewd in his books, as Cabell (like the great satirists of earlier ages) most certainly was, if your mind was sensual enough to translate into gross terms the play of his intellect over passion and prudery. Sexuality, like avarice, greed, jealousy, ambition, and fear, has now taken its rightful place on the artist's palette, to be used or misused according to his honesty, his intellectual health, and his skill. The new American literature of the Hemingways, the Dos Passoses, and the rest, was to benefit by this gain in permissible frankness when frankness is requisite to art, and the art is worthy.

No thorough study of the relations between creative literature and the sexual passions has ever been made, at least for English. We know from English literature that reticence in the affairs of sex did not become a social custom when men and women talked together or read the same books, until the decades just before and just after 1800, some time between Laurence Sterne and Jane Austen. The Shandy household talked with a freedom which would have shocked a New York dinner table in the Twenties, though probably not in the Forties. Whereas, among Jane's witty and intelligent female characters the merest suggestion of what she called "indelicacy" was a fault which differed only in degree from adultery. By the 1830's and 1840's, restraint on these topics had been frozen into habit, and not only in the fashionable writers of sentiment.

What thawed the ice of linguistic chastity, and made literature again as articulate in sexual passion as it had always been in love? Surely no sudden warming of the amorous imagination.

The New Woman

Whitman's experience in breaking it was not encouraging. The hullabaloo set up by the guardians of literary morality over his alleged indecencies obscured his real greatness and his full purpose for half a century. My impression gained from a study of the literary Gestapo that hounded him, is that it was the men not the women who felt themselves responsible for reticence. The men were prudish (though not with each other) because they seem to have been afraid that the subservient, loving, and utterly pure women they had created out of their romantic imaginations would, if encouraged by reading, become human beings with senses like the men's and throw off the leash of domesticity. Surely this is why Dr. Johnson approved of that snobbish and somewhat stuffy novel "Evelina", which Fanny Burney wrote in defence of innocence and "delicacy".

Of course, once the "new woman" (that favourite nineteenth-century term) began to appear in society in three dimensions, one of which was sexual, the "pure woman" who must be protected from even a knowledge of the facts of life began to seem a little absurd. Honest writers (both men and women) demanded the right to describe a woman with the same freedom used for a man. Soon they used more freedom. One cause, I should say, of the breaking of the tabu, was the ancient rancour against the sexual tyranny of wife or mistress which men had been forced to leave unexpressed in print since the late 1700's. Indeed it may be said that this moral grievance had not been allowed to blow off freely since the Middle Ages, when unromantic monks, frustrated by asceticism, had told the succubus just what she was made of, and described woman in general as man's pit of misery and concealer of weapons never sanctioned by law. The desire to make woman human in books, now that she had made herself entirely human in social life, was no stronger than the pent-up desire of men to show that the "purity" of Victorian literature was the least interesting and possibly the least important of feminine attributes.

Ring In The New

The better balanced writers of this transitional period broke the tabu, not because they were more courageous or more vindictive than their Victorian predecessors, but because they were more truly interested in women as human beings only different in provocative ways from themselves. The shrinking female needing protection from the ardent facts of life, the young girl upon whose chaste imagination no sexual truth must breathe, did not protest because they no longer existed, if indeed they had ever existed. Old-fashioned editors in the second decade of the twentieth century still believed in them. Indeed, Robert Underwood Johnson of the 'Century' is said to have rejected a frankish story with horror because, as he said, his circulation list contained "expectant mothers". But with feminism realized, the iron virgin, who had never been more than a symbol, lost control of the reading lists, and died, except in the imagination of the most fearful. To be a little cynical myself, men could now write what they pleased within reason, because, in vast majority, it was the women who bought the books.

And then Freud came to general knowledge, absorbed as foreign philo-

(Continued On Page 5)

'VENEGEANCE ON THE FOE'

(Continued from Page 2)

ed at the summer resort of Kangan one evening when our cook reported a weary, benighted traveller requesting a little food. There was nothing to spare and two of us shared with him whatever we had. He departed, apparently unable even to express the formal words of gratitude. To-day I realized how vastly different this man was from my Muslim colleague who quietly walked away from the crowd that surrounded be half-an-hour earlier. He was infinitely superior to the scores of educated young rioters of both communities who had regard neither for neighbourliness, nor for gratitude and were out on vengeance, one against another. "What ever be the cause of this turmoil," continued Ghaffar Malik, "it can never justify people killing one another. Babu, your sister is my sister and if I refuse to help her, I am not a human being." With a slight emphasis he added, "The Hindu and the Muslim are brethren. One adopts the cremation ground and other six feet of the earth. Even if we differ in everything, we are united in being the children of the same father offspring of the same earth."

The presence of the English lady doctor on the tonga was a strong deterrant to all rioters against laying hands on us. Within a couple of hours Bhabi was in the operation theatre and we were anxiously awaiting the result outside. My dreams about the joy that the child would bring to the family were heavily damped by the sternness of the disenchanting present. After another fifteen minutes word was passed unto us in suspense." the child is dead though fortunately there is not much danger to the mother....

Once again under the strain of this sorrow the mind turned to the past and the dreams: We shall spare no effort in the upbringing of the child; he shall have as many of the advantages available to children in the west as are possible. His aptitudes and his natural inclinations will thus be ensured remarkable development....The child may thus grow into a great scientist, an eminent doctor to serve humanity, a public leader or an immortal poet....What a source of pride and glory to us! What a proud day it would be for us to hear people pay tributes to him!....

And here was the child, thanks to the crusaders out to exterminate one another!

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"3 Killed and 7 injured in Calcutta."

"Police Open Fire in Lahore; Arson and Explosions in Amritsar"; Curfew in Bombay and suburbs."

"Police Open Fire On Unruly Mobs Four Killed and Nine injured in Cawnpore.

"Bombs Discovered in Amritsar."

"More Attacks in Lahore; Worker Waylaid and Killed: Gujranwala Congress President Stoned To death."

"Explosions and Police Firing in Calcutta."

"Bomb Attacks in Lahore; Fatal Assault in Calcutta; 1000 Arrests in Cawnpore; Revolvers Recovered in Peshawar."

—A few headlines from crop of communal riot news SINCE the announcement of the Partition Plan.

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ONCE UPON A TIME.....

Even at the risk of infringing the copyright of the leader-writers of a local contemporary, this department would like to start off with a fable this week.

Once upon a time, long, long ago (or NOT so long ago) there was a fox which was out in the country in search of dinner. Seeing a cock perched on a tree. the fox halted and said

'Brother cock, brother cock, why don't you come down from that tree and make friends with me?'

'Oh, no" the cock suspiciously crowed in reply, 'No sooner I come down from the safety of this tree than you would proceed to devour me."

The fox assumed an expression of injured innocence. 'How terribly suspicious you are, brother cock? But don't you know that last night at a conference (or the constituent assembly?) of all the birds and beasts of the jungle it has been decided that, in pursuance of our common cause of freedom from the tyranny of Man, we shall all forget our past differences and hostilities and from now on all the birds and beats will live as friends and brothers? There is no question of my hurting you. You can come down and fraternize with me without the least fear or hesitation. From today no four-footed beast is ever going to molest the smallest bird. . . ."

Hardly had the fox delivered these words than two hounds were seen coming in their direction, following the trail of the fox. The wily one immediately took to his heels.

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The cock which was about to come down from, his perch to make friends with the fox now shouted after the retreating four-footer. 'Brother fox, brother fox, why are you running away? These dogs can't harm you, surely. Didn't you just say that all the birds and beasts have signed a pact of eternal friendship . . . . . ?"

'That is true" the fox replied, not slacking in his speed, 'but it is just possible that these hounds haven't heard of the pact of friendship.'

And. every day, as I read of the yet unceasing acts of gangsterism and rioting and arson and loot. I wonder if the hounds of communal goondadom heard those broadcasts on June 3, which were supposed to proclaim the burying of the hatchet and to usher an era of peace and amity between the communities. Evidently they haven't heard even by now. Don't the goondas' and the communal fanatics. the experts of the knife and the bottle-bomb, ever listen-in to the radio or read the papers?

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The Charm That Worked

The world is amazed at the success of Lord Louis Mountbatten in reconciling the irreconcilables, in making the lion and the lamb of the Congress and the League (which is the lion, pray, and which is the lamb?) sup from the same platter, and in persuading (on the one hand) the Congress to agree to Dominion Status and (on the other) Mr. Jinnah to accept a mothëaten, truncated Pakistan." What is the secret, it has been asked, of such signal diplomatic triumph?

In his book about his father, Elliot Roosevelt quotes F.D.R. as saying that Mountbatten had a great deal of 'persuasive charm." It is this same "persuasive charm" which seems to have done the trick. How it was actually used in each case one cannot say. But a friend from New Delhi sends me this account of the Mountbatten Method.

'Mountbatten first called Gandhiji and told him that he (i.e., Mountbatten), though a soldier, had always been fascinated by the teachings and personality of the Mahatma whom, he regarded, as the greatest man born in Asia since Buddha. And would Mr. Gandhi please enlighten him about his noble but somewhat mystifying theory of non-violence? Of course, Gandhiji obliged . . . . .

'Then came Mr. Jinnah and the occasion prompted Lord Louis to dilate at length on the great and fundamental affinities between Christianity and Islam. (It was tactful of him not to have asked the *Qaid-e-Azam* to enlighten him about the principles and practices of the Islamic faith).

'To Jawaharlal he talked in a friendly and informal tone as a fellow-Cantab, reminiscensing about their respective years at the Cambridge University . . . . .

'To Sardar Baldeo Singh he talked of the glorious part played by the gallant Sikh soldiers in winning the war for freedom and democracy, of his personal experiences of Sikh officers and men in the Burma campaign, and of his abiding interest in the welfare of such a brave people. . . .

And, finally, he spoke to Sardar Patel on the need of maintaining law and order (on which the Viceroy and the Home Member fully agreed), reminded him that he was the only practical realist in the Congress who understood that ideals were not enough and that ultimately the fate of nations depended on the judicious use of force. And, of course. the Red-hating Sardar did not need much persuasion to be convinced of the danger of Russian infiltration. . .'

Thus, says my informant, the miracle was wrought and the irreconcilables reconciled.

The veracity of this account is not guaranteed. Other papers. please DO NOT copy!

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Communists And Pakistan

Reader P. SIVASANKARAN writes as follows in criticism of the Chronicler's reference to the Communists having provided an ideological excuse for Pakistan:—

'Your analysis of the forces which are responsible for the division of India deserves the attention of all patriotic Indians who still believe in the unity of India. While one can agree with you that the dismemberment of India has been brought about by British Imperialism, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the nability of the Nationa movement to become fully representative and non-communal. one cannot but disagree with you when you write of the Indian Communist Party having provided Muslim separatists with ideological basis for their irrational demand. The Communists came out with their policy of self-determination for nationalities when the separationist movement of the Muslim League was gaining strength.

'That this provided ammunition for the Muslim League is due to the inability of the Congress to approach the problem in a throughly democratic manner and make use of this principle to counter the fissiparous tendencies of the League. It is not many years now that this policy of national self-determination has been propounded (it is significant that our national leaders did not take it seriously) now that we hear demands for redistribution of provinces as KERALA, TAMILNAND MAHARASTRA, UNITED SOVERIGN BENGAL from eminent Congress leaders. I feel it is not ate even now. Every Indian who still believes in the unity of India must support this democratic principle of self-determination for nationalities and thus help building up a Republic of India with the willing association of all its peoples rather than allow the coming Pakistan, Hindustan and Rajasthan to take roots in the soil of India.

One can understand Reader Sivasankaran's embarrassment. I believe all our Comrades and their sympathisers are feeling rather confused and awkward about the latest meandering of the "Party Line" with regard to Pakistan. From full support to complete opposition—even the best of Marxist dialectician finds it difficult to explain the *volte face*. But, any way, the Communists writings on the subject of Pakistan are still on record and evidence can be adduced to prove that they supported PAKISTAN and not "self-determination" as Mr. Sivasankaran would have us believe; they openly demanded the right of secession for the "sovereign Muslim State." Now that Lord Louis Mountbatten has granted it, they can only be thankful to him!

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Step Into The Witness Box, Comrade!

Here is my esteemed friend, Syed SAJJAD ZAHIR, the Communist Party's Pakistan expert, in his pamphlet A CASE FOR CONGRESS-LEAGUE UNITY:

Congressmen fail to see the anti-imperialist, liberationist role of the Muslim League, fail to see that the demand for Muslim self-determination or Pakistan is a just, progressive and national demand, and is the positive expression of the very freedom and democracy for which Congressmen have striven and undergone so much suffering all these years. They do not yet see that by accepting the principle of Pakistan, they would be doing exactly what a democrat must and should do." Foreword. page 1).

'The right to form a separate State, THE RIGHT TO SECEDE (capitals mine) guaranteed under a common constitution OR BY TREATIES. is the one and only guarantee of unity on the basis of equality. . . . This is precisely the lesson we learn from the U.S.S.R. . . . . " (Page 12).

'Pakistan must be thought of as a child of the Independence resolution passed in 1929 by the Congress. . . . (Page 14)

Or, may be, Comrade Zahir's testimony is not sufficient to convince Comrade (?) Sivasankaran. So, let's have another and even more distinguished witness—Comrade P. C. JOSHI, Secretary of the C. P. I. This is Comrade "Peesee" speaking in his pamphlet A GANDHI-JINNAH PACT FOR FREEDOM —

It is the British who have reasons to fear the Pakistan demand, it is they who lose; to us it should be welcome, it is nothing else but our Muslim brothers coming into their own." (Page 4)

'Pakistan is as much the inalienable right of the Muslims as Swaraj is the right of us all." (Page 7).

"Democracy: real basis of Pakistan." (Page 8).

'Such a (Pakistan) Constituent Assembly shall by a majority vote define its relationship with the Union either to establish good neighbourliness and brotherliness through treaties while remaining AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE. or to join the Union for common purposes. but enjoying utmost autonomy.

'The Indian Muslims (when they achieve Pakistan will become masters of the biggest Muslim state in the world." (Page 15).

Surely that should be sufficient to vindicate my statement that the Indian Communists were among the godfathers of Pakistan. 'the biggest Muslim State in the world," which COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITHOUT THE VIVISECTION OF INDIA. Or could it, Comrade? So why shed Marxist tears now over the funeral of Unitpe India?

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CAN COMMUNISTS COMMIT NO WRONG?

I think a change has been rung in the Party Line over Pakistan. I sensed it coming when a shrewd and seasoned Communist like Palme Dutt (privately of course) expressed sharp differences with the C. P. I. on this very issue. He thought the Indian Communists had gone TOO FAR in palacating the reactionary, feuda League, and in supporting Pakistan which, he said (as this department has always said) WAS NOT the same as the Soviet self-determination.

I do not now want to gloat over the fact that the all-knowing, complacent comrades have come round to the way of thinking of this benighted, ignorant middle class sentimentalist". though I have every temptation to shout, 'I TOLD YOU SO, COMRADE." If they have really come to see the error in their previous pro-Pakistan policy. I am only too glad. For I believe that barring their historically wrong and unfortunate stand on People's War" and Pakistan. the Communists have been. and are working sincerely and devotedly for the freedom of India from imperialism, and the freedom of the Indian masses from economic exploitation.

It would be not only honest and truthful but in accord with the highest principles of Marxist self-criticism, if instead of enduging in ideological sophistries to wriggle out of the contradiction, the Indian Communists publicly admitted that they had committed a grievous blunder in supporting the League demand for Pakistan which has led to the vivisection of the country and the triumph of imperialist diplomacy.

The business man signed a new. fire-insurance policy and that night his factory was burned to the ground. The company suspected fraud but had no proof. The only thing the manager could do was to send the policy-holder the following note:—

'Sir,—You took out an insurance policy at 10 a.m. and your fire did not break out until 7 p.m. Will you kindly explain the delay?

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'Daddy, I got top marks at school for dictation."

'You get more like your mother every day."

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Overhead at the grocer's: "Good morning, Mrs. Jones. I haven't seen you since three eggs ago."

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Jack comes to see me every night now. D'you think that means anything?'

Either that he is in love with you—or that his landlady has run out of coal."

Patter

THE TRAGEDY OF JUNE 2ND

By Asude

I wonder how other towns took the Great Tragedy of June 2nd I can speak for Delhi.

The first signs of the calamity which had overtaken the town on the night of June 2nd revealed themselves to me on the morning of June 3rd, when I walked into a saloon for a hair-cut which had been overdue. It was an old friend of mine, this hair-remover, who had agreed to do what no other hair-cutter at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras had considered doing. He charged me by the weight. The weight of the hair cut, I mean.

There is, as some of you must have noted long ago, absolutely no "justice, equity, and good conscience" about having a fixed and flat rate for all heads which are cut. For all heads are not alike. Some have the shrubbery piled thick on them like a peeled coconut. Others, on the other hand, vie with billiard-balls and eggs in sheer smoothness. Mine is somewhere between the two,—I fear, nearer the billard-ball than the peeled coconut.

This was the only man in the town who had been charging me on the amount of hair removed. The count did not take long. I told you, the top is fast approaching the billiard-ball shine. A most reasonable dealer this hair artist and areal friend to me.

And yet, he declined,—politely but with deadly firmness,—to touch the shears that morning, the morning of June 3rd. I asked him, why. He replied that his mind was too heavy with the tragedy which had happened the night before to concentrate on such a subject as cutting my hair,—or whatever was left of my hair. He warned me that if I forced him to do so, there might be accidents.

But what tragedy? Was it a bereavement, an accident in the house, financial loss,—what? No, it was none of these. He was overwhelmed by the terrible political calamity which had overtaken him with the the rest of the country on the night before. He said, he had hardly got over the shock of it yet.

But what political calamity? We had heard of nothing! It is true that trouble had been feared but nothing had actually happened. The Viceroy had not spoken yet,—and nothing official had been revealed to the public. Any way, nothing had happened. So what?

He said that that was just the trouble: NOTHING HAD HAPPENED! That was the tragedy. 'His' tragedy. It was the tragedy of every shopman and dealer in the town. I did not take it in till he elaborated still further on the theme. And then I understood. And agreed.

You see, he explained, it was a popular fallacy to imagine that tragedies are only of the positive kind. Something not happening is as much a source of distress as something 'not' happening. And disappointment is distress No. 1. It does not always matter what the disappointment is for, a childbirth or an earthquake—if you have sat up looking forward to it, and it does not come off. You are stricken in either case.

The bristle-clipper said that he had not only sat up for What Was To Happen On June 2nd,—as all the editors and hawkers of newspapers hinted at in their respective ways, —but he had gone and made good preparations for it. He had invited a dozen friends to come and live and eat and sleep with him on and from June 1st. They had come and started doing all this. They were still living and eating and sleeping in the house.

He had barricaded his house against midnight marauders. He had made friends with people in the neighbourhood whom he always knew to be congenital skunks. He had started speaking civilly to his wife. He had laid charges before the Police against certain people,—as a preventive measure. He had insured his shop heavily against loss,—a thing which he had not even thought of in his past life.

And now what? Nothing! Not a thing! Not a stab, not a blow, not a curse to be heard. All that trouble and worry and expense,—intial and recurring,—all gone down the drain. He had kept up the whole night waiting for the show to begin. And not a mouse had stirred. The twelve good friends and true were at the moment having the breakfast of their lives. For, 'they' say that you never can tell, the trouble may start yet. I don't believe them.

That is what the man said. He was crushed. He could hardly think, much less ply the cutlery. He warned me again that the scissors might take a wrong turn,—and then, where would I be? I saw the point and did not press. He said that now he would go on paying a premium against an accident which did not come off.

I left the saloon, unshorn, unshaven. Within a few hours, I discovered that the "political" tragedy was not a personal one but nation-wide. At every shop I went to, there was the same cry of despair: "Nothing had happened, ya Allah, ya Bhagwan, nothing had happened!" The same story was repeated at the Imperial Secretariat, at Police Stations, everywhere. The despair was stark, and shrieking at you.

I don't know how you take all this but I was reminded of the Great Behar Earthquake of 1934. No, I am not talking of the Earthquake which did happen on January 15th of which I was an eye-witness and a victim. I am alluding to the Great Cataclysm which the wise soothsayers promised for March 3rd —which, like the great pogrom of June 2nd, did 'not' happen. I saw the same sights on the morning of March 4th.

And then I remembered the case of my friend who always got a whack on the head every time he complained of burnt toast. The whack came from the wife, who had serviceable forearms. But one morning the good lady did not hear him or something and forgot the whack. But my friend ducked, as per routine. And now he ducks every time the wife comes too close. Psychiatrists have failed to do anything in the case yet.

The only place where I found sheer jollity was at the house of a friend of mine whose business is to ensure lives against deaths and losses and accidents. He gave me a sumptuous reception. I remembered what the hair-clipper had told me. A little judicious enquiry elicited the fact that he had got 1500 policies in the fortnight preceding June 2nd. One man's meat.

"Sorry, Gents, I Can't Tell You. My Publisher Has Exclusive Rights To My Life Story"

ASAF ALI

Some Reminiscences Of India's First Ambassador To U.S.A.

By Z. A. BARNI

Mr. Asaf Ali, the first Ambassador of India to the United States of America, hails from Delhi and belongs to one of the oldest families of that city. He was educated at the St. Stephen's College and had a very bright academic career there. He was a favourite pupil of Messrs. Rudra and Andrews of hallowed memory. He was never a shy boy and whenever there was any chance for speaking publicly before the students he always took advantage of the same. He was in his third year (Junior B.A.) when suddenly he left the College and proceeded to England to study law. In the College he had two very close and intimate friends, viz., Muhammad Taqi and (the late) Saiyed Abdur Rauf, both lawyers of distinction. Outside the College he was on very friendly terms with a well-known political leader of the time. His name was probably Saiyed Haidar Reza and he was a fiery orator and to me it appears that the choice of profession on the part of Mr. Asaf Ali was more or less guided by this gentleman's oratory. At that time he seldom spoke in public but he was always seen in the company of the said Saiyed wherever he went to deliver his orations. I remember well how at a meeting, held on the banks of the Jumna, the said Saiyed worked up the feelings of the citizens of Delhi, in the first decade of this century, against the foreign Tramway Company that had started its service in those very days, and called upon them to boycott it completely. Mr. Asaf Ali was also greatly impressed by the oratory of Indian leaders of the calibre of Mrs. Naidu and others. His one aim seemed to be to become an orator and that is why he took up law as his career. While in College Mr. Asaf Ali, accompanied by his friends, used to go out in the solitary places and gardens of Delhi and there used to practise "public' speaking.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

On his return from England Mr. Asaf Ali related a story that is not without a moral even today. He was lunching at a hotel in Cairo when a beggar appeared on the scene and demanded some charity. A nawab of India was also taking his lunch there. He gave the beggar a five-rupee note. The man was surprised to receive such a big amount and casually inquired where he hailed from. He was informed that he came from India. Thereupon he returned the note saying that he would not like to accept anything from a person belonging to a slave country.

On his way to India Mr. Asaf Ali also visited Italy. There he went to the place where Roman orators used to make a display of their God-given talents. There on the ruins he also stood up for some moments and spoke a few words, perhaps, to get inspiration from the eloquence of the departed orators.

Mr. Asaf Ali loved his mother more dearly than any one else in the world. She died only a few years ago at a very advanced age. Her love for him was also proverbial at least in the mohalla. Once while Mr. Asaf Ali was in England I was passing by his house in Kucha-e-Chelan when I suddenly heard cries and wailings. On inquiries I learnt that Mr. Asaf Ali's weekly letter was not received in that week's mail. I thereupon went round to other friends' houses in order to find out whether they had received any letters. They had certaily received the letters, and when I conveyed this happy news to her she was greatly comforted. Next day the delayed mail arrived and all went on very well. This little incident is enough to show how tenderly she was attached to him.

HIS AMBITION.

In his school books I once found a few lines written in his own hand. They read: "Asaf Ali, future Deputy Commissioner of Delhi." In those days a deputy commissioner was all in all, the uncrowned king of the entire district over which he ruled in an autocratic manner. Being the highest officer in the district he was looked upon with respect mingled with awe. It is due to the efforts of men like Mahatma Gandhi that awe has now totally disappeared. Mr. Asaf Ali's boyish aim was to be a member of the I.C.S., but the responsible posts he has occupied with so much distinction ever since his entry into public life are far more important that the ordinary post of a deputy commissioner. The glamour that was his, is now gone, perhaps for good.

Mr. Asaf Ali has earned these high posts conferred upon him by the nation, through sheer merit. He possesses all the qualities that go to make a good and successful ambassador. His charming personality, his broad outlook on life, his persuasive style of conversation, his complete freedom from cant and communalism, his winning smiles, his wealth of political knowledge and his burning patriotism—all have added to the lustre of his position as an ambassador. From what we have learnt from press reports so far, we should rest assured that he will continue to enhance the reputationof this country by his masterly handling of the delicate international problem. My only prayer is that he may live long to serve the best interests of his mother country—INDIA!

An old Irishman collapsed in the street and a crowd soon gathered, all trying to help and each making suggestions.

One, Maggie Riley, kept shouting, "Give the poor man whisky," but little attention was paid to her.

Then the agonized voice of the Irishman rise above the din: "Will the lot of ye hould your tongues and let Maggie Riley speak."

*

"How's business?"

"Kindly remove your hat when you speak of it."

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RIGGERS RIDE HIGH

NEW YORK.

The tough men who build America's dams or piece together the towering skeletons of her new skyscrapers are an independent, high-living breed. Swinging out at the end of crane cables, hundreds of feet above fast flowing rivers, or navigating their way along ten inch girder, 67 floors above a city street, no doubt makes them that way.

"The pay is the tops, as it should be," is the average rigger's philosophy; "you work hard for your money, every penny of it, and you cannot afford to sleep. That is why we play hard. It's a poor kind of rigger who can't manage to get rid of his payroll between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning."

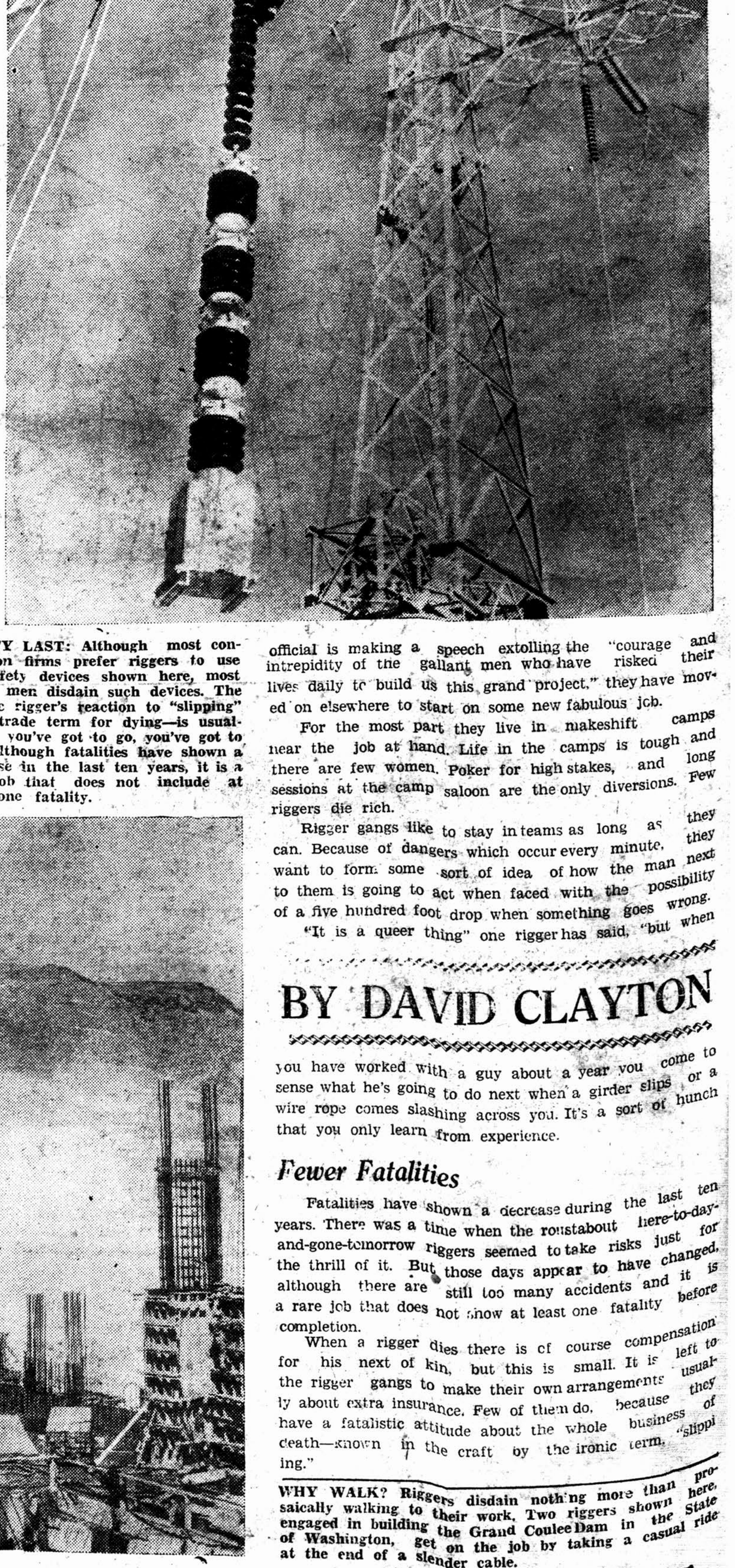
The tough men who build America's dams and skyscrapers are a high-living, hard-playing breed. Pay is high and life may be short, and it is a poor kind of rigger who cannot get rid of his 25-shillings-an-hour payroll between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning. Few riggers die rich.

A qualified rigger earns as much as 25 shillings an hour with special rates for extra high work.

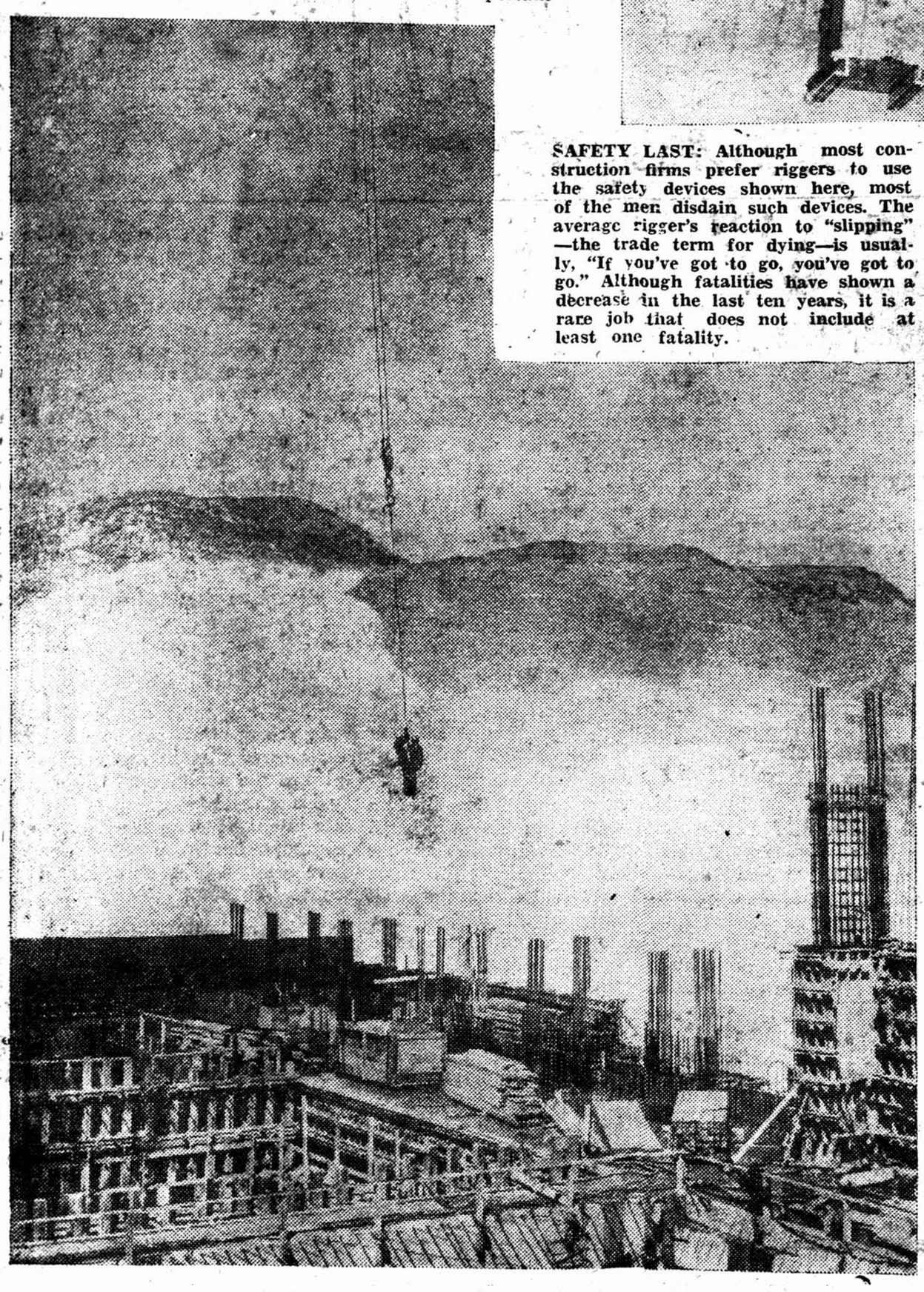
He earns every penny of it—and knows it.

Most Are Single Men

Most riggers are single men, wanderers by nature, who follow the "big jobs" wherever they are to be found. For three months it may be a big dam near Seattle; and long before it is completely finished and some important



SAFETY LAST: Although most construction firms prefer riggers to use the safety devices shown here, most of the men disdain such devices. The average rigger's reaction to "slipping"—the trade term for dying—is usually, "If you've got to go, you've got to go." Although fatalities have shown a decrease in the last ten years, it is a rare job that does not include at least one fatality.



official is making a speech extolling the "courage and intrepidity of the gallant men who have risked their lives daily to build us this grand project," they have moved on elsewhere to start on some new fabulous job.

For the most part they live in makeshift camps near the job at hand. Life in the camps is tough and there are few women. Poker for high stakes, and long sessions at the camp saloon are the only diversions. Few riggers die rich.

Rigger gangs like to stay in teams as long as they can. Because of dangers which occur every minute, they want to form some sort of idea of how the man next to them is going to act when faced with the possibility of a five hundred foot drop when something goes wrong.

"It is a queer thing" one rigger has said, "but when

BY DAVID CLAYTON

you have worked with a guy about a year you come to sense what he's going to do next when a girder slips or a wire rope comes slashing across you. It's a sort of hunch that you only learn from experience.

Fewer Fatalities

Fatalities have shown a decrease during the last ten years. There was a time when the roustabout here-to-day-and-gone-tomorrow riggers seemed to take risks just for the thrill of it. But those days appear to have changed, although there are still too many accidents and it is a rare job that does not show at least one fatality before completion.

When a rigger dies there is of course compensation for his next of kin, but this is small. It is left to the rigger gangs to make their own arrangements usually about extra insurance. Few of them do, because they have a fatalistic attitude about the whole business of death—known in the craft by the ironic term, "slipping."

WHY WALK? Riggers disdain nothing more than prosaically walking to their work. Two riggers shown here, engaged in building the Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington, get on the job by taking a casual ride at the end of a slender cable.

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